Newport Mercury

HOPE

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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and fifty ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

"The Other Fellow."

At the meeting of the Unity Club on Tuesday evening, Mrs. A. O'D. Taylor staged the pleasing comedy by Mary Barnard Horne, entitled "The Other Fellow." This was an entertaining play, produced with an attention to detail that called forth much favorable comment, the stage setting being especially attractive. The various parts were all well portrayed, that of Styles the butler being especially well handled by Mr. A. O'D Taylor, who is inimitable in such a part. Mrs. Edmund W. Pardee capitally carried out the character of Lady Helen Castledown, the irrepressible flirt.

The cast was as follows:

Richard Aylward (Lord Dayncourt)	Alvah H. Sanborn
Gerald Hartley	John Hass
Capt. Thomas Chatfield	Dr. C. E. Farnum
William Mixter	Raymond Lawton
Styles	A. O.'D. Taylor
Mills	A. H. G. Ward
Lady Jane Aylward	Mrs. A. H. Sanborn
Margery Heathcote	Miss Rita Higbee
Mrs. Hartley	Miss Ethel Cozzens
Lady Castledown	Mrs. E. W. Parbee.

Death of a Newporter.

Mr. Albert Caswell Bryer, a member of a well-known Newport family, died at Copps Hospital, in Cambridge, on Sunday. He was a son of the late Benjamin Bryer and a nephew of Mr. Peleg Bryer and of the late Stafford, William, Andrew and John H. Bryer. Mr. Bryer was a tea expert and was for many years engaged in the importing trade as a trusted employe of one of the largest tea houses in the country. In this connection he spent about half his time in the Orient, being accustomed to make annual trips that occupied about six months. After the death of his wife some years ago, his two daughters, Miss Ethelind and Miss Otillie Bryer, made their home for some time with Miss Elizabeth B. Bryer in this city, and they made many friends here. Mr. Bryer was a man of pleasing personality who made friends readily, and was highly esteemed.

Among the many nominations made by the President that failed of confirmation before Congress adjourned last Sunday were a number of interest to Rhode Islanders. Capt. William S. Sims had been nominated for Rear Admiral and Commander John R. Robison for Captain but neither was confirmed. Congressman O'Shaunessy's nomination of his private secretary, Lewis A. McGowan, to be Postmaster at Providence failed of confirmation and this is regarded as a defeat for the nominee as the matter will now rest in the hands of Senator Peter G. Gerry United States District Harvey A. Baker, son of former Superintendent of Schools Benjamin B. Baker, expected to have his salary raised $1000, but the Senate did not concur with the House.

Rev. Stanley C. Hughes gave a very interesting talk on Bishop Berkeley at the rooms of the Newport Historical society on Tuesday evening, this being the third in the series of lectures on Eminent Divines of Newport. The next will be by Rev. William Safford Jones of the Channing Memorial church on William Ellery Channing.

Mr. Caspar Hill, who formerly conducted a stone-cutting establishment in Newport, died a few days ago in Jamaica Plain, Mass. He left Newport about 17 years ago.

The members of Benjamin B. Gardner Commandery (colored) are making preparations for a large dance on Easter Monday night.

Board of Aldermen

At the monthly meeting of the board of aldermen on Tuesday evening, steps were taken to secure bids for various supplies and to start much of the new work authorized by the representative council at its meeting last week. A few discussions ensued, but the debate was not very protracted.

Bills were approved and ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

Board of Health	$1,519.19
City Asylum	199.77
Fire Department	761.69
Highways and Bridges:	
Wells and fountains	1.50
Public comfort stations	93.70
Highways and bridges	257.56
Docks and wharves	112.64
Not apportioned	80.22
Police department	151.00
Poor department	619.59
Public parks	251.72
Public schools	2,706.71
Agassiz bequest	12.45
Ellen Townsend fund	70.52
Recreation department	178.51
Mayor's office	11.50
Council and aldermen	170.57
City clerk	19.15
City treasurer	138.15
Tax assessors	8.50
Tax collector	10.35
Probate clerk	18.50
District court	77.95
City solicitor	6.16
City physician	5.00
Inspector of buildings	57.00
Inspector of nuisances	5.00
Sinking fund commissioners	40.00
License commissioners	10.00
City hall	371.08
Lighting streets	2,560.30
Miscellaneous, public safety	11.50
Advertising	222.41
Newport sick	90.00
Tuberculosis relief	292.17
Ambulances	79.17
Carriage hire	1.00
Statistical department	5.00
Fire department re-organization	11.76
Water supply	2,575.00
Dog fund	68.00

Aldermen Kirby and Hughes were made a committee to act with the Chief Engineer of the fire department to purchase two new fire alarm boxes, an auto delivery, and six new fire hydrants, as well as to make arrangements to install the new fire alarm switch and protector boards. For the fire department, various supplies and advertisements were authorized, including the purchase of a new steam roller and a new auto delivery. Specifications for the new granolithic sidewalks were adopted, although these will not be granolithic but concrete, such as the city has been getting for some time. No time limit was fixed for completion of the contract and an attempt will be made to prevent the opening of the sidewalks far in advance of the concrete workers. The stone quarry on the Richmond lot came in for considerable discussion, the Street Commissioner reporting various estimates for equipping the quarry. It was stated that the necessary strip of land adjoining the lot could be purchased at any time as the city held an option on it. Prices were also submitted on the asphalt heater shed and heaters, being considerably less than the amount allowed by the committee of 25 for this purpose. The highway matters were referred to Aldermen Kirby, Hughes and Martin as a committee.

The old matter of tires for the fire department was brought up again, and the contract was finally awarded for the Federal tires, no bids being submitted on the Firestone which Chief Kirwin desired.

At the weekly meeting of the board on Tuesday evening, the members looked over some of the resolutions passed by the representative council, providing for new work of various kinds, and took steps to carry them into effect. The rules and regulations for the government of the police department which have been under consideration for some time, were approved and will be placed in the hands of the men as soon as possible. Considerable routine business was disposed of.

Fine Display of Book-plates.

Ex-Mayor Daniel B. Fearing's exhibition of Book-plates in Boston the latter part of last week and the early days of this week was an immense success. So great was the desire of the lovers of angling plates to see this display that the exhibition at the Club of Odd Volumes, was kept open two or three days beyond the original time set. The Boston papers gave very interesting accounts of the display. Mr. Fearing has been an indefatigable worker in this line of education and his collection of Book-plates, as well as his library pertaining to fish culture, will surpass anything of the kind in the world.

Gibson Fahnestock

Mr. Gibson Fahnestock, for many years a prominent summer resident of Newport, died in Jacksonville, Florida, late last week of heart trouble. Some years ago he bought the Bonaparte place on Harrison avenue, which he named "Harrison House." and here he was accustomed to spend his summers with his family. He is survived by a widow and one daughter, Miss Margaret Fahnestock, the latter being presented to society at a large function here last summer. Mr. Fahnestock was a member of many Newport clubs and took an active part in the summer life here.

A Heavy Snowstorm.

During the early part of the week, Newport was visited by one of the heaviest snow storms in years, which left a deposit of heavy snow many inches in depth and that has made travelling on the roads, both in the city and out on the Island very difficult indeed. Horse-drawn vehicles could get along fairly well, and the automobile was not entirely relegated to the shelf although many of them have been stuck in drifts and all have found the travelling very hard. The jitneys practically suspended operations during the worst of the snow but taxi-service has been maintained under difficulties. This is well illustrated by the experience of a couple, on their way to the Channing Parlors on Tuesday evening. They had ordered a taxi, and when it failed to arrive on time telephoned to the taxi-station and a second one was sent, on the supposition that the first had been disabled. The second arrived first and started with the couple for the rooms. In a short time it was stuck in a drift, but the first had in the meantime been extracted from its difficulty and overhauled the second, so that the passengers transferred and continued their trip without mishap.

The storm began late Saturday evening, considerable snow falling in a short time. It continued pretty steadily until Monday evening, a wet, heavy snow falling almost constantly although at times it changed to rain. There was little wind and the snow was so heavy that it staid where it fell, there being but little drifting. Had the snow been lighter the drifts would have caused much greater trouble to all forms of transportation.

Monday night the weather cleared and turned much colder, so that the sidewalks, where the snow had been cleared, were like sheet ice. Walking was very difficult everywhere, especially in those places where no attempt had been made by householders to clear their walks. Street Commissioner Sullivan put a large gang of men at work in the business district as soon as the storm ceased and by Tuesday afternoon, conditions in Thames street were much improved. There was a scarcity of available men, only about 100 being ready for the heavy work required. A large force is now at work clearing the gutters to give the snow a chance to run off during the thaw, but it will be some time before the snow has entirely disappeared from the streets.

Council Appropriates over $1,000,000

As was expected, the session of the representative council on Friday evening of last week was a long one, it being about midnight when adjournment was finally reached, the meeting coming to an end then for lack of a quorum. As a matter of fact business had apparently been conducted for some time without a quorum present, but as the question was not raised the session continued until most of the business had been disposed of.

There were no very unexpected happenings at the council session No cuts were made in the budget as recommended by the committee of 25, but on the contrary the council kept adding to it until an increase of $10,000 had been made, making the total appropriations for the year the huge sum of $1,009,451.42, by long odds the largest ever made for this city. As the tax rate was arbitrarily fixed at the same rate as last year, $16.00, it was necessary to provide for some notes to take care of the extra amounts appropriated, these being mostly for highway improvements on the Washington street extension and the Bath road widening.

The resolution creating a committee to suggest changes in the city charter was lost by a narrow margin, 59 to 57, the total vote being but slightly more than the necessary quorum, showing that 79 members of the total of 195 were absent or not voting.

Most of the resolutions recommended by the committee of 25 went through with little discussion, including the amendment to the one-way street ordinance which extends this regulation to include Spring street as far north as Bull. The appropriation of $500 for Newport's share in the County Agent for agricultural purposes went through with little opposition.

Another search was made by the Boy Scouts last Sunday in an endeavor to trace John Lifflin, Jr., who had been missing for several days. The only clue secured was the location of a man in Middletown who had found the missing boy's coat and hat on the shore some days before. These were identified by the boy's father, but no further trace of him could be found.

The Beach management is already making preparations for the summer business, Secretary Joseph S. Milne having returned from the west where he spent the winter. It is hoped that the Bath road widening may be completed before the height of the summer season.

Superior Court.

The March session of the Superior Court for Newport county opened in this city on Monday with Judge Sweeney presiding. There is considerable business for the court apparently.

Mr. A. R. O'Hanley of Newport was made foreman of the grand jury which had a large number of cases to consider but completed their work and presented their report in the afternoon. The following indictments were returned: Raymond A. Moore, three indictments for burglary; Joseph J. Mahoney, driving off an automobile; Caesar Lopes, assault with a dangerous weapon; Johanna O'Brien, setting fire to a dwelling; Redford Key, assault with a dangerous weapon; Howard Pierce and Thomas Coggeshall, breaking and entering an unoccupied house and larceny.

George Hartell, who was convicted of attempted larceny from the Herrmann jewelry store at the last session, was brought in for sentence. The State called for a stiff sentence, claiming that the defendant had a bad record, which was read to the court. The sentence was made two years in the State prison. James Gomes Rogers was fined $50 and costs for cutting a man, and will work out the sentence at Cranston. Pierce and Coggeshall were allowed to go without sentence after a serious talk by the court. Pierce goes back to a Massachusetts Reformatory.

Aside from the grand jury business, Monday was largely devoted to hearing divorce cases, mainly uncontested. Petitions were granted in the following cases: Mary J. Reynolds vs. Elmer A. Reynolds of Tiverton, desertion; Edith L. Byers vs Arthur J. Byers of Newport, desertion; V. M. Priest vs. C. F. H. Priest of Newport, non-support; Adelard Gelineau vs. Nettie Gelineau, divorce granted to the wife, on the ground of cruelty and non-support; Nellie May Brennan vs. Michael Brennan; cruelty and neglect to provide; Maud F. Allen vs. Abel E. Allen of Block Island, non-support; Edna Hubbard Cozzens vs. James Powell Cozzens, neglect to provide and cruelty; John J. Baird vs. Mary Burgess Baird; Eliza E. Barker vs. Howard E. Barker, desertion and neglect to provide; Helen C. Vose vs. Nathaniel M. Vose, neglect to provide; Bessie Frandes vs. Manuel Frandes, neglect to provide; Evalina H. Clark vs. Frederick A. Clark, neglect to provide.

The examination of candidates for naturalization was unusually impressive, being held by arrangement in the old Senate Chamber before the portrait of George Washington, the American flag being prominently displayed. Before the examination began, Judge Sweeney made an impressive address, calling attention to the valuable privilege that was to be bestowed on those found worthy and calling attention to the obligations that were involved. Most of the candidates were admitted, but some were held up for further study.

There was little business for the Court on Tuesday, the cases for trial having been settled. The court entered a decree dissolving tha partnership of Julian H. Durfee and John J. Donovan, a settlement having been agreed upon. Candidates for petit jury duty were examined.

The case of Mrs. Wilhelmina Thompson vs. Mrs. Ada J. Spooner was tried on Wednesday before a jury of which Charles D. Martin of Middletown was appointed foreman. This was a case to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been received by plaintiff in an automobile accident on June 1, 1915, when it was claimed that Mrs. Spooner's Hudson car ran into a jitney in which defendant was a passenger at Thames street and Narragansett avenue. The case occupied the entire day, and the jury was out for some time, finally reporting a verdict for the plaintiff for $10.

Thursday was devoted to matters on the criminal docket, with one jury trial. Raymond A. Moore, indicted for burglary in Little Compton, was sentenced to three years in the State prison. Redford Key, indicted for assault with a dangerous weapon, was given 25 days in the Newport county jail and costs. Ceasar Lopes was fined $50 and costs and will have to work out the fine at Cranston. Joseph J. Mahoney was released on payment of costs, on the charge of driving off an automobile. Johanna O'Brien entered a plea of not guilty to the indictment charging her with setting fire to a building, and her case was set for Friday. Walter Robertshaw of Tiverton, who was secretly indicted at the December session on a charge of breaking and entering in the night time and larceny, had a long jury trial, and a verdict of not guilty was returned.

On Friday, the case of State vs. Joanna O'Brien, who had been indicted by the grand jury on a charge of setting fire to a dwelling, was begun before a jury. The entire morning was taken up by witnesses for the prosecution, only four having been heard when the noon recess was taken. It was thought doubtful if the case could reach the jury by Friday night.

Masons in American History

The two local Masonic Lodges, St. John's No. 1, and St. Paul's No. 14, are planning for a smoke talk on Thursday evening, March 22nd, when Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters of New York, one of the most distinguished divines and lecturers in the country, will speak on "Masons as Makers of America." His lecture will begin with the preliminary plans formulated at the Green Dragon Inn, in Boston, the following Declaration of Independence, and the eight years of stress and struggle from Lexington to Yorktown, which made the Declaration of Independence a reality, down to the inauguration of George Washington, the Mason, as President of the United States, taking the oath of office as administered by Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, Grand Master of Masons of New York, on the Bible brought from St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of New York. Every detail was Masonic.

The smoke talk will be open to the members of St. John's and St. Paul's Lodges of Newport and Eureka Lodge of Portsmouth, and the attendance should be large. The securing of Dr. Peters for this lecture was made possible by the fact that he is an intimate friend of Dr. P. A. Jacoby of this city.

There was a largely attended meeting of the American Red Cross at the rooms of the Newport Historical Society on Thursday evening, when steps were taken to increase the membership rapidly. Governor R. Livingston Beeckman presided, and addresses were made by several active workers in the organization. Mr. Arthur B. Commerford, chairman of the membership committee, announced the plan for increasing the membership, and a large number of sub-committees were appointed to make a thorough canvass of the city to increase the membership.

The special election in the town of Little Compton, to choose a successor to Hon. Philip H. Wilbour who recently tendered his resignation as Senator from that town, was held on Thursday. The fight was a hot one and every effort was made to get the voters to the polls, so that in spite of the hard travelling an unusually large vote was cast. Frederick A. H. Boddington was the nominee of the Republican caucus and he was opposed at the polls by Allen O. Seabury. The election was quite close but Mr. Boddington won by 149 votes to 102.

Mr. Dudley E. Campbell, principal of the John Clarke school, is under treatment at the Newport Hospital, suffering from an attack of pneumonia. He is at present quite uncomfortable, but it is expected that the worst of the disease will be passed in a few days. His illness is technically described as the No. 2 type which is the most common form of pneumonia, but not the most malignant type.

A number of members of William Ellery Chapter of Newport and of Colonel William Barton Chapter of Portsmouth attended the annual State conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Providence on Thursday. Miss Edith May Tilley of this city, a Past Regent of William Ellery Chapter, was elected State Vice Regent.

The new arrangements for bringing the mails across from Wickford by Champion's launch will go into effect May 1st. Captain Champion guarantees to have the mail in Newport by 6.30 so that it all can be distributed in the boxes by 8 o'clock sharp. This will be a vast improvement over the present methods.

Deputy Sheriff King of this city was allotted two columns in last Sunday's Boston American giving a so-called humorous account of his raid on the Island Park gamblers. It also published an alleged portrait of the jolly Colonel. It would require some skill, however, to identify him.

Head Master Frank E. Thompson of the Rogers High school was in Providence on Wednesday to attend the session of the State Board of Education of which he is the Newport County member.

Mr. George H. Kelley, clerk of the District Court, who has been ill for some time, is considerably improved although not yet able to be out. He is able to sit up each day.

Mr. Herbert Warren Lull has returned from the annual convention of school superintendents at Kansas City, Missouri.

The annual assembly of DeBlois Council, No. 5, Royal and Select Masters, will be held next Tuesday evening.

It takes longer to get papers and mail here from Providence than it does from New York and Boston. Why is this?

Mr. William H. Lee is recovering from his recent severe illness, although still confined to his house.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our regular correspondent.)

As Friday evening last was to have been the closing lecture in the winter series which have been given before the Aquidneck Dairymen's Association, much disappointment was felt when President Philip Caswell announced that he had been unable to see the speaker scheduled, Mr. C. E. Embree, or to receive any reply from him. As manager of the Producers' Co-operative Dairy Association of Rhode Island, Mr. Embree was to have spoken on the work of the State along this line, especially about Providence where he has been engaged the past year. The usual routine of business was transacted. Competitive figures were submitted on grain. President Caswell stated that if the milkmen are able to make any profit whatever they are doing unusually well at the continually increasing price of feed. He thought they would soon have to give up using grain if conditions continued. That lime is to be used extensively this spring was evidenced by the 180 ton shipment which is expected at an early date.

While services were held in all the churches on Sunday in spite of the heavy storm, the attendance was small, having been limited to about 8 at the Berkeley Memorial and the Methodist Episcopal churches and 25 at the Church of the Holy Cross. Rev. Morgan Jones of Newport, to have been the preacher at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, spoke instead at St. George's School, one of the masters from the School reading a brief service at the Chapel. Rev. Arthur N. Peaslee is expected to be the preacher on next Sabbath. Bishop Perry has his list of supplying clergymen for the Chapel made out up to June, so that it would appear that he has not as yet been able to secure anyone permanently.

The big snow storm proved a big annoyance and hindrance. So heavily crusted were the roads that milkmen had a severe time in reaching Newport on Tuesday morning and many accidents resulted. The horses were greatly fretted by the alternate holding up and breaking in of the top ice crust. So much heavy shoveling was necessary in order to get out of one's own dooryard that only those whose business was necessary made the attempt, so that up to Wednesday travel was unusually light. The rural mail carriers were very late in making their routes and found some places impassable. In others, they had to shovel through.

The monthly meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, to have been held Tuesday, was postponed a week.

The March meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of the churches of St. Mary's and the Holy Cross will be held on Wednesday next at St. Mary's Rectory when the semi-annual presentation of the "United Offering" will be made, also the Diocesan apportionment.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Barker, who left January 10th for Jacksonville, Florida, to visit their daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Ethelbert Dyson, Jr., returned Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Dyson reside at Springfield just out of Jacksonville. They were married last August, leaving immediately for the South.

The Victrola recital to be given by the Paradise Club on Wednesday afternoon, March 14th, at the home of the President, Mrs. John Nicholson, will be for the benefit of charity. The committee in charge comprises the president, the secretary, Mrs. Edward J. Peckham, the treasurer, Mrs. Wm. C. Hubbell, and Mrs. Harry E. Peckham. Light refreshments will be served.

By invitation, Mrs. Walter P. Buck spoke before the ladies of the United Congregational church, Newport, on Tuesday afternoon, upon missionary work.

The annual meeting of St. Columba's Guild to have been held last week was postponed owing to the illness of the president's mother, Mrs. N. L. Champlin, senior. Mrs. J. Willis Peckham was unable to attend the meeting, having been with her mother.

While the four flags presented by St. Mary's parish have been received for the churches (two National and two State) the christian flags, which were to be included, will have to be made to order.

Both Holy Cross Guild and St. Mary's Choir Guild devoted Wednesday to Red Cross work, the former at the Guild House and the latter at St. Mary's Rectory. On Friday an all-day meeting of the Oliphant Club was also devoted to this work, the members having been guests of Mrs. Harold R. Chase.

The old "Robinson Barker Place," Green End avenue, is taking on a much improved appearance since having come in possession of Mr. Howard R. Peckham. The tall big trees are being thinned and trimmed and the house painted. The farm has been running down for many years.

The regiment of apprentices from the Naval Training Station here, as was expected, proved to be one of the most interesting features of the big inaugural parade at Washington on Monday. Their appearance was highly commended.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Miantonomi Club

President—Hugh Barkley Baker.
Governors, for three years—Harry F. Wing, Edwin P. Robinson, William H. Bevans, George H. Bryant.
The governors elected the following additional officers and committees:
Vice President—Arthur B. Commerford.
Secretary—William J. Cozzens.
Treasurer—Asa B. Kennan.
House Committee—Asa B. Kennan, Charles E. Morrison, Harry F. Wing.
Auditing Committee—Thomas B. Congdon, Henry A. Curtis.
Entertainment Committee—Arthur W. Stevenson, Victor Baxter, Alvah H. Sanborn

SIX SIDED SNOW CRYSTALS.

That Is Nature's Law, but Why It Is So Science Cannot Explain.

Snow crystals obey an immutable law of six. They are six sided jewels or six pointed stars. They never answer to the law of four or five. Snow is crystallized water, and water always crystallizes in six sided forms. Why? No one ever will know. There is no more apparent reason for the sixness of crystallized water than there is for the monoclinic prisms of sugar crystals. Water and sugar and the complex minerals which make the granite rock all follow laws which are utterly unchangeable, but which are, as far as we can see, without any special reason. It is as profitable to speculate why the chlorophyll of vegetation is green and why the blood of animals is red.

The whiteness of the snow is understandable. It is due to the fusion of prismatic colors scintillating from the countless surfaces of minute crystals. Human science comprehends this. It also comprehends the fact that snow is a poor conductor of heat and thus prevents terrestrial radiation and keeps the earth and the things in the earth snug and warm under the white blanket which is softer and finer than lamb's wool or eiderdown. Science knows why snow is white and why it is beneficent, but it cannot explain the law of six.

It is well that snow cannot be altogether explained. It is one of the earth's most beautiful mysteries. It would lose something in beauty were it to lose all its mystery.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BANKS "LOAN" MONEY.

They Don't "Lend" It Because It Is a Business Transaction.

Why is it banking houses always "loan" their huge sums of money, never by any chance "lend" them? "Lend" is the true verb, while "loan" was exclusively the noun. How came it about that "to loan" has uniformly supplanted "to lend?"

The purists make a great fuss about this. They insist that the stupid and untaught financial world has foisted upon the language a substantive verb when no new verb was needed, when the ancient and established usage was fixed in the signification of "to lend." But prior to the modern development of business enterprise when money was lent it was bestowed upon the borrower either for temporary use without compensation, as a mark of favor or patronage, or by the professional money lender who, taking advantage of persons in extremities of need, demanded usurious interest. This Anglo-Saxon verb today retains its ancient connotation. When it was coined the productive powers of money were unknown and the wealth of rich men was locked up for safety and kept out of the channels of commerce.

Nowadays, by devices of credit and rapid intercommunication, it is kept constantly working in productive enterprises. Immense loans are made, no longer to relieve the necessitous and the improvident, but to stimulate industry and to enable the borrower as well as the lender to reap a profit in his transactions. Money is "loaned" in this sense. It is not lent.—New York Times.

The People of India.

The population of India speak about 150 different languages and are divided up into forty-three distinct nationalities. There are 2,378 main castes besides a large number of subcastes. There are 200,000,000 Hindus, 60,000,000 Mohammedans, while among the Hindus there are 50,000,000 of degraded people of no caste, whose touch or even shadow is supposed to cause pollution.

Limited in number, but mighty in influence, are the Parsees, who hold the wealth of Bombay in the hollow of their hands and dwell in the loveliest mansions around the coast. They conform to European customs and live as much like Europeans as is possible for a colored race. Yet these people still worship the sun.

The Seychelles Islands.

The Seychelles islands form an archipelago of 114 islands and are situated about 1,400 miles east of Aden and 1,000 miles from Zanzibar. They rise steeply out of the sea, culminating in the isle of Mahe, which is about 3,000 feet above the level of the ocean and is nearly the center of the group. All the islands are of coral growth. The houses are built of a species of massive coral hewn into square blocks which glisten like white marble.

Trying to Oblige.

"What's your name, my poor man?" asked the kind hearted woman.

"Lady," replied Plodding Pete unblushingly, "me name is 'Lord Reginald Courtenay Thorpe.'"

"Are you sure that's your real name?"

"No. I jes' thought it 'ud be a nice name fur you to use if you wanted to put de fact dat you had given me a sandwich an' a cup o' tea in de society news."—Washington Star.

There Are Others.

"It is very strange that no one has ever been able to find Captain Kidd's treasure."

"Oh, well, Captain Kidd isn't the only man who has put his money into real estate and couldn't get it out."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Whole Period.

"There is a period in a woman's life when she thinks of nothing but dress."

"What period is that?"

"From the cradle to the grave."—Puck.

Beauty is the first present nature gives to women and the first it takes away.—Mere.

Similarity.

Contractor—Then you won't sell me a carload of bricks on credit? Dealer—No; me an' my bricks are very much alike—we're hard pressed for cash.—Boston Transcript.

Imagination causes more aches and pains than all other ailments.—Babcock.

THE WORRY HABIT.

It Not Only Kills Peace of Mind, but Is a Menace to Health.

The protective instinct is present in the human mind and when properly directed is a great source of prosperity both to the individual and the nation. In order for man to store up and lay by, to gain advancement either in honor or material things, it is necessary that he take some forethought of the morrow, but just so soon as he carries this beyond the normal point the mental process becomes an exaggerated and abnormal one.

The normal protective instinct is stimulated by a normal fear of those events which are reasonably sure to happen in the future unless means are adopted against them. The moment that this fear becomes abnormal or exaggerated it overstimulates this protective instinct, and to no good purpose, because it results in worry. This worry continues long after the necessity for the normal stimulus of fear has passed, with the result that there is an impairment in mental power and a dissipation of the nervous forces. In fact, worry is an abnormal state.

Not all worry is preventable, but for the most part it can be avoided. Most of our fears are never realized, and, as a rule, if we meet our troubles day by day as they come without worrying about them before they arrive or fretting over them after they have passed we will find that we have the strength to rise above them. Worry undermines the health to a certain extent, and every victim of the worry habit owes it to himself to crush it out of his life. —Bulletin of Public Health Service.

DINED WITH THE DUKE.

No Common Kitchen Would Do For This Soldier of the Guard.

During the peninsular war a strip of vineyards running between the two lines was a sort of neutral ground, where the men from both armies were in the habit of repairing for drinks and relaxation, in the course of which opposing forces often came across one another, but each passed their own way after courteous salutes. One day a British party had drunk somewhat freely and, happening upon a French sergeant of the guard, insisted upon making him a prisoner. The man was brought before the Duke of Wellington and lost no time in acquainting him with his plight.

"All right," said the duke good naturedly. "Of course you shall go, but you must have something to eat first." And, turning to an orderly, he said, "Have this man taken to the kitchen and given a good meal." The Frenchman saluted, but made no attempt to express his thanks. Noticing his looks, the duke said:

"Well, what more do you want?"

"General," replied the Frenchman, drawing himself up proudly, "a soldier of the guard is never asked to eat in the kitchen."

The duke bent his brow a moment as if resenting the man's aplomb, then, laughing, said:

"Maybe you're right. Come and dine with me."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Lincoln as a Gallant.

Although wanting in the language of gallantry, Lincoln was not incapable of turning a neat compliment. The artist Carpenter has told me of one that would have pressed the hardest hard. An enthusiastic lady gave the president an entirely superfluous bouquet. The situation was momentarily embarrassing, but "with no appearance of discomposure he stooped down, took the flowers and, looking from them into the sparkling eyes and radiant face of the lady, said, with a gallantry I was unprepared for, 'Really, madam, if you give them to me and they are mine I think I cannot possibly make so good a use of them as to present them to you in return!'"—Helen Nicolay's "Personal Traits of Abraham Lincoln."

Getting the Air.

I have known city men, hundreds of them, who had a firm conviction that one of the greatest obstacles in their way to becoming healthy lay in the fact that city air has less ozone in it than the air up state or at the seashore. True, the air down by the sidewalks would not assay as high in ozone as that in the Catskill mountains, but the difference chemically is so slight that it isn't worth talking about.—Dr. L. R. Welzmiller in World's Work.

Horse Chestnuts.

Certain chemists are endeavoring to adapt the horse chestnut to the human dietary. The nuts are more than half starch and sugar, with some proteid and fat, and are nutritious. Their value chiefly depends on the elimination of the bitter elements and the irritating saponin-like glucosides.

Superenergy.

Little Jane and Josephine were busily engaged in helping mother dry the dinner dishes.

"But, Jane, you didn't get that plate dry," objected her sister.

"Yes, I did!" exclaimed Jane eagerly. "I dried it so hard that it perspired."—New York Times.

No Discrimination.

"I'm afraid father-in-law doesn't care much about me," said the young man. "He finds fault with most everything I do."

"Nonsense!" replied his wife. "You don't know his ways. He is treating you just like one of the family."—Exchange.

Ear of the Whale.

The orifice of the whale's ear is scarcely perceptible, yet it is said that the whale's hearing is so acute that a ship crossing its track half a mile distant will cause it to dive instantly.

True.

Professor—Now, what was the cause of the decline of the Roman empire? Bright Student—I know. It was due to too much militarism on the part of outsiders.

Believe me, it is prudence that first forsakes the wretched.—Ovid.

"DUCKING" IN BATTLE.

Little Chance For Dodging Modern High Velocity Bullets.

Although under the altered conditions of modern warfare both officers and men take all the cover they can get, it is still considered "bad form" to duck when bullets are whistling or shells screaming overhead.

This is a survival of the old Crimean days, when men were actually punished for ducking bullets in battle. That the service tradition was not always strictly observed even then, however, is apparent from a story told of a grizzled old veteran who, on being remonstrated with by a young corporal for indulgence in this very practice, replied, "It's all very well for you, m'lud, but I'm a family man," and continued to duck at each report.

It is on record, too, that Napoleon strongly objected to it, and on one occasion he even went to the length of publicly reprimanding one of his staff officers for stooping over his horse's neck in order to avoid the balls he heard whistling over his head.

General Gordon, no mean authority, was of a different opinion, though. Writing in his journal, he says, "For my part, I do not consider judicious ducking to be a fault, for I remember on two occasions seeing shells before my eyes which certainly, had I not bobbed, would have taken off my head."

Needless to say, however, it would be impossible to dodge a modern high velocity projectile in this free and easy fashion. It cannot be seen, and by the time it is heard the danger is past.—London Mail.

COMFORT IN THE HOME.

A Man's Notion of How the Rooms and Things Should Look.

A young newly married man complained recently that he almost dreaded taking a friend home to dinner because his wife, every time she expected company, imagined it was necessary to scrub the house from garret to cellar and polish every bit of silver on the sideboard.

It made him uncomfortable all day long to think of his wife giving herself this wholly unnecessary trouble.

"Of course, a man likes to see his home looking nice when he takes an old chum into it—and of course the chums does too," he said. "But I'd be far happier if I could convince my wife that a house can look tidy even if it hasn't been gone over that very day.

"I like the books to look a little disorderly. You get the feeling that they're being read all the time, and that's what books are for. And I like the music on the piano to be a trifle disarranged. It looks as if we really sang the songs, and it gives a room that cozy home feeling that a fellow loves. What if the curtains aren't just even in every window? Things ought to look as if they were touched and were used and enjoyed. If the sofa cushions are dented you know some one has leaned against them. Isn't that what they're for? But if they stare at you in a prim row you're a brave man if you dare to put your back against them—much less your tired head.

"And when a fellow comes home at night he usually has a tired head!"—Irish World.

Fly Killers.

One recommendation of the department of agriculture for getting rid of flies is powdered hellebore. This when sprinkled on the manure heaps in which the flies lay their eggs destroys the larvae and does not in any way spoil the manure.

The Journal of the American Medical Association says the hygienic laboratory of the public health service has found in salicylic acid an eminently satisfactory agent for killing adult flies. This, it says, is not an objectionable substance to handle, and there is little danger of toxic effects from accidental consumption of considerable doses of it. A 4 per cent solution of salicylic acid should be sweetened and left in shallow saucers where flies will easily find it.

"Crossing the Bar."

Lord Tennyson's most noble death song, "Crossing the Bar," is one of the three greatest death songs ever written, and it comes to us as a sublime prayer, a humble petition, a sacred belief of a great man. The last lone man on this terrestrial sphere will utter no grander words when he sets sail to seas unknown than those dropped as faith's anchor by the silent man of the yester age:

I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

Faithful Cook.

"Did you ever hear of a cook staying with the same family as long as twenty years?"

"Oh, yes."

"I presume she was called a jewel?"

"She doubtless was considered one, but the family called her 'mother.'"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Replacing a Meat Diet.

The people of the United States consume fully twice as much meat per capita as do the people of Europe. Dried beans, peas and lentils may replace meat in the diet to a large extent to the advantage of outdoor workers especially.

Too Late.

Detective—So I've caught you in the financial district, have I? Crook—Yes, Bill, but I can't slip you nothing. I just got away from a broker.—New York Globe.

Better Still.

Mary—Why don't you prefer Harold to Tom? Harold is capable of big deeds. Maude—Yes; but Tom owns some.—Puck.

Too Much Prudence.

Gwennie—Why did you refuse him if he is such a prudent man? Gertie—He said he thought if he got married he could save more money.—London Opinion.

Cheap Imitation.

The Shopper—Are these genuine goldfish? The Sales Person—No'm, not at that price. These are only rolled plate.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

STRUCTURE OF THE EYE.

Why We See Better In a Moderate Than In a Glaring Light.

An observant chauffeur, passing an automobile with glaring headlights, noted that objects in the side of the road which had been distinctly visible dropped out of sight when the bright lights were thrown upon them. Since one can see better in a little light than in no light, he wondered, why can one not see better in bright light than in moderate light?

The answer is, paradoxically, that the less light there is the better one sees, for the brighter the object the less efficient is the eyesight. If, after we have been in darkness, we suddenly turn on a bright light and look at our eyes in a mirror we can see the pupil of the eye rapidly growing smaller. If we reduce the light the pupil dilates again. What happens is the same as in the camera when we adjust the shutter to the intensity of the light.

The colored iris of the eye corresponds to the shutter. It consists chiefly of a muscle which, as the light increases, is stimulated to contract, thus drawing the curtain and shutting out some of the superfluous light. It usually takes a few seconds for this adjustment to take place. Thus when we emerge from darkness into light we are blinded until the iris can shut out some of the light from the eyes.

A WHITE HOUSE DINNER.

Dishes President Jefferson Served to His Guests In 1802.

Manasseh Cutler, the founder of the Ohio colony and father of the ordinance of 1787, kept a diary all through his public life, and it is now in the possession of Charles G. Dawes. It contains an account of a dinner at the White House given by President Jefferson Feb. 6, 1802, to which Mr. Cutler and six members of the house were invited.

Mr. Cutler wrote that there was "rice soup, round of beef, turkey, mutton, ham, loin of veal, cutlets of mutton or veal, fried eggs, fried beef, a pie called macaroni, which appears to be a rich crust filled with shrillions of onions or shallots, which I took it to be; tasted very strong and not agreeable.

"Mr. Lewis told me there were no onions in it; it was an Italian dish, and what appeared like onions was made of flour and butter with a particularly strong liquor mixed with them. Ice cream, very good; crust wholly dried, crumbled into thin flakes, a dish somewhat like pudding, inside white as milk or curd, very porous and light, covered with cream sauce; very fine.

"Many other finenacks, a great variety of fruit, plenty of wines and good. President social. We drank tea."—Columbus Dispatch.

Americans' Physical Development.

While this country may excel in a competition of trained athletes or in certain kinds of mental ingenuity or shrewdness, it is certain that the average man is far from a model of perfect physical development. A casual inspection of the crowds on the streets of any one of our large cities will reveal pale, undernourished and poorly developed youths and pasty, flabby men in large numbers and will convince the open minded observer of the desirability for the individual of some form of regular physical training. That the country bred, moreover, are not greatly superior to those brought up in the city has been the experience of most military men who have had occasion to handle large numbers of troops.—New York Medical Record.

Lieutenant General.

Many of us are puzzled to know why a lieutenant general ranks higher than a major general. Perhaps the explanation is that the titles date back to the commonwealth, when the country was divided into military districts, the less important under the control of a sergeant major general, the rank beyond that of colonel, and the more important being governed by a lieutenant general, the captain general being Cromwell himself. The lapse of time has deleted the sergeant from the sergeant major general.—London Chronicle.

Ocean Currents.

There are twenty-seven permanent currents in the oceans of the world, and there are nearly as many more of the semi-permanent variety existing at one time. Several causes tend to originate and maintain these drifts. Uniformly directed winds have the greatest influence, and differences of temperatures, storms, polar ice and eddies have each some effect, creating usually the currents of semi-permanent variety.

What Life Is.

Life is not made out of money, and friendship, and talents, and patronage, and family influences, and good chances, and good positions, and good health, and good nature. It is made out of faith, virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, and brotherly kindness and love.—Inninger.

The Real Reason.

Congressmen and legislators have not been lowered in grade during the last twenty years, but public understanding has moved up so much that it just seems that way.—Sioux City Tribune.

Wise and Unwise.

That is ever the difference between the wise and unwise—the latter wonders at what is unusual; the wise man wonders at the usual.—Emerson.

Clothslines.

When the clothesline needs cleaning wrap it around the washboard and scrub it with a brush in soapsuds.

The Turkish Language.

The Turkish language, although spoken in many dialects, is so uniform in plan that any one who speaks Ottoman Turkish can be understood while traveling from European Turkey through Asia Minor and central Asia. It can be used in Egypt, Tunis and Cyprus.—London Telegraph.

THE HINDU DAY OF LIGHT.

A Festival That Turns India Into a Sort of Fairyland.

There is one day in the year which is celebrated by the Hindus of India, and the natives are never allowed to go to bed upon that occasion. The great day is Divali—the Day of Light—which is dedicated to the Hindu god Rama in celebration of his coronation.

From sunset onward on this day the native houses throughout India resemble fairyland, for outside the house or shop of every true Hindu are placed numerous little lamps of a very primitive construction. They consist merely of small shallow, transparent bowls, about the size of a saltcellar, filled with oil in which a wick is floated.

The number of lamps varies with the financial standing of the householder, the wealthier natives displaying them by the hundred. According to the tradition, he who displays the greatest number of lights will become exceedingly rich, for on this night Lakshami, the goddess of wealth, is supposed to wander abroad and enter wherever there are sufficient lights to catch her fancy.

Another method of enticing the unsuspecting goddess consists of placing in a bowl filled with milk and rice a cluster of pretty flowers. The Hindu believes that to present a friend with flowers is to wish him or her happiness; hence the offering of flowers to Lakshami.—Pearson's Weekly.

MUSICAL TRAINING.

It Should Have a Place In the Education of Every Child.

We shall make no real progress in music in this country, says Bruno Huhn, until we come to consider a training in the rudiments of music as an essential point in the education of our children.

Too often parents excuse their remissness on the ground that their children show no spontaneous desire to study music. Because a child shows no such desire to study reading, writing and arithmetic do we for that reason permit him to neglect totally these subjects? No normal child desires to study any subject, and a failure on the part of a child to crave a musical education should not be permitted to exempt him from such training.

In my opinion the average child should begin to study music at the age of eight or nine and for at least two years devote an hour a day to the exercise of it.

After two years the child's preference and aptitude may safely be consulted in regard to further study. But in any event the two years of study have not been wasted, for he has already learned something that will be of use to him all his life.

Musical training, especially in the home, should have a place in the education of every child.—Exchange.

Widowed Birds.

The married life of most birds could be taken for a model by members of the human family. For instance, the staid, dignified and homely baldheaded eagle never mates but once and lives with his one mate until he or she dies. If left a widower even a young widower the unclouded eagle never mates again. He remains alone and disconsolate in the nest of the rocky crag or in the branches of a tall pine that formed his domicile while his mate was alive. No other female eagle can tempt him to forsake his desolate life. With him once a widower, always a widower. The golden woodpeckers live in a happy married state, mating but once. If the male dies his mate's grief is lasting, and she remains a widowed bird the rest of her life.

Thrift Maxims.

Nothing waste, nothing want.

Thrift is an antidote against anxiety for the future.

Thrift deals with the present day and plans for the future days.

Thrift acquaints itself with true values and keeps tab on expenditures.

Neither minnie gains nor even small losses are underrated by the thrifty.

To postpone to afternoon what should be done in the morning is thriftlessness of management.

An Architectural Gem.

Claude Perrault was one of the rare geniuses who turned from the profession of medicine to that of art. He was born in 1613, being the brother of Charles Perrault, the noted barrister, through whose influence he became architect of the Louvre in Paris. The colonnade of this building, which he erected, is regarded as one of the finest creations of its kind of the seventeenth century.

Mirrors.

"The real object of mirrors," said Mr. Pinkerton, "is to enable women to see themselves as others see them."

"No," remarked his friend, Mr. Ankelbye; "I think they were invented so that women could make themselves look as they wanted others to see them!"—London Globe.

Improving.

"This critic describes your new book as drool."

"Guess I must be improving. He alluded to my last book as utter rot."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Didn't Believe It Was Genuine.

Cases of ignorance on the part of telegram writers are now rare, but many incidents could be cited from the early days of the telegraph. Several are given in F. E. Baines' "On the Track of the Mail Coach." In the late forties he received from a north of England man a message and promptly sent it. But the man flatly declined to believe that it had gone, because he could see it (the form he had filled up) still hanging there, and the operator had to push the form into the instrument and ring the bell to pacify him. A woman in a Norfolk town insisted upon inclosing the telegram she had written in an envelope, so that no prying eyes might read it as it went along the wire.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The Large and Puzzling Part "Man Failure" Plays In Them.

Close observers are not confounded by the statement made at a "safety" meeting that 10 per cent only of industrial accidents are due to machine failures, the remaining 90 per cent being wholly chargeable to "man failure."

Students, however, will not be satisfied with the simple statement, but will want to know something more, especially as to conditions that contribute to this appallingly large percentage charged directly to man's share in the fault.

It will not do to say that in each instance wanton carelessness is blameable. Psychologists are no longer content with that explanation, but are going deeper into the causation of accidents, seeking to determine just why the normal mental processes at times break and the interrupted co-ordination between brain and body ends in disaster.

In the matter of interpreting railway signals, for example, it has been set up that registered impressions vary as to individuals and that likewise individuals react in different ways to the impressions given.

Emergencies invariably arise in the operations of modern industry similar to those in the transportation service, and, while the safety device may work with mechanical accuracy, the human factor cannot be depended upon.—Omaha Bee.

FRUIT AS A FOOD.

Only Figs, Dates and Maybe Bananas Are Really Nutritious.

"Fruit of all kinds, when mature and fresh, is beneficial for healthful digestion, good quality of blood and as a preventive of clogging of the liver, kidneys and skin and, last but not least, the brain.

"It is a mistake, however," writes W. Howard James, M. D., in Good Health, "to look on fruit as a source of nourishment. It should not be taken with that idea. It should be looked on more as the lubricator which makes the machinery work harmoniously and without destructive friction.

"Some fruits may certainly be ranked as food, such as figs, dates and perhaps bananas. Those in the tropics, who live largely on the banana, we are told, develop considerable abdominal distention on account of the quantity taken. With the exception of the date and the fig, fruit should never be considered as a food.

"The taking of fruit often does good by lessening the amount of food taken. We are a generation of dyspeptics on account of excess of food, insufficient oxidation and lack of proper supply of fruit and pure water."

Codfish Will Eat Anything.

The cod has the reputation of being as omnivorous as the goat, whose appetite for posters and old tin cans is the subject of frequent jests. The varied nature of what the cod swallows is not more remarkable than the enormous quantity. According to a writer in the Scotsman, such articles as silver brooches, clasp knives, hooks and rubber balls have been found in its stomach. One fisherman of Aberdeen has a stone that weighs more than a pound taken from a cod that had swallowed it for the sea anemones with which it was covered. The same fisherman has also found specimens of almost all the stalk eyed crustaceans that frequent the northeast coast of Scotland and of every kind of fish that a cod can master, including its own young. Cod have been known to swallow partridges, guillemots and hares.

Dangerous Sport.

First Lady (reading a newspaper)—This golf seems to be a very dangerous game. Did you see what happened to a man named Taylor? He went into a bunker and was in two when he came out.

Second Lady—How dreadful!

"Yes, here are the words, 'Taylor getting out in two; Braid secured a half.'"

"Well, Tommy?"

"Does it say what happened to the other half?"

"No, but there was worse to follow. According to the report, Taylor then fell completely to pieces."—Exchange.

Altering the Map Without War.

In a world where nations grow and decay, where forces change and populations become cramped, it is not possible or desirable to maintain the status quo forever. If peace is to be preserved, nations must learn to accept unfavorable alterations of the map without feeling that they must first be defeated in war or that in yielding they incur a humiliation. Bertrand Russell in Atlantic Monthly.

SEEING MOTION PICTURES.

Some Advice on How to Avoid Suffering From Eye Strain.

Many persons cannot attend motion pictures because of the annoying after effects on the eyes. Some suffer from eye strain and others are subject to severe headaches. The relief, in most cases, consists in perfectly fitted glasses, according to the Popular Science Monthly. The picture may not be quite so sharp, but this is more than compensated for by the increased comfort.

For persons with very sensitive eyes a colored glass, either amber, yellowish green or amethyst, may afford immediate relief. Several varieties of colored glass have been put on the market, and there are so many shades available that some suitable color can be secured. A subdued light in the theater has a much less irritating effect than a dark theater where the only light is reflected from the screen.

It is also advisable for those who are liable to suffer after viewing the pictures to avoid sitting in a place where it is necessary to look upward, as the additional strain becomes very tiresome and frequently leaves a severe headache. In the majority of cases, however, if glasses are correctly fitted to a person he or she stands a good chance of enjoying motion pictures without any attendant ill results.

A CLEVER ILLUSTRATION

WITH CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

There is an old formula in philosophy which says that no two things can occupy the same place at the same time. As a simple illustration, drive a nail into a board and you will find with every stroke of the hammer, the nail will force aside the particles of wood into which it is being driven, finally making a place for itself, and proving that the nail and the wood do not occupy the same place at the same time.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cannot occupy the same place at the same time. If you are troubled with frequent pains in the back; if your urine stains linen; if you urinate frequently during the night, and a burning pain accompanies its passage, your kidneys and bladder are in bad shape and should be treated at once.

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Druggists sell it in *New 50 Cent Size* and the regular $1.00 size bottles.

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Middletown and Portsmouth — 6.55, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 9.05 p. m.

Tiverton—6.55, 8.13, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 7.10, 9.05 p. m.

Middleboro—11.05 a. m., 3.05 p. m.

Hyannis—11.05 a. m., 3.05 p. m.

Provincetown—11.05 a. m.

Plymouth—11.05 a. m., 3.05 p. m.

New Bedford—6.55, 8.13, 9.10, 11.05 a. m., 1.10, 3.05, 5.05, 9.05 p. m.

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Jones—Does my daughter's piano practice annoy you?

Neighbor—Oh, not at all. But tel me; what does she wear—mittens for boxing gloves?—Life.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES,

Care Should Be Taken Not to Set the Roots Too Deep In Soil.

The beginner in tree planting usually sets his trees too deep rather than too shallow in the relatively heavy soils of Missouri, J. C. Whitten of the department of horticulture of the University of Missouri says.

"Young trees should be selected for planting, and they should be set at the same depth at which they stood in the nursery," Mr. Whitten said. "Trees turn to the northeast and grow crooked because of the warm south and southwest winds during the growing season. The tree should be set with the heavier side to the southwest to avoid this.

"The roots should be trimmed so as not to be cramped and any ragged wounds taken off. Peach trees should be pruned most severely after planting of any of the orchard fruits. Trim all branches off, leaving a single whip; then shorten the whip to a height of about two and one-half feet. Cherry trees should be less severely trimmed. If well branched the center of the tree should be cut out. The Japanese plum tree should be shaped like the peach. Other plum, apple and pear trees, having only a single whip, should be treated likewise. Older trees may be treated like the cherry, with the exception that all branches may be shortened to one-half or one-third of their natural length."

WAY TO CONTROL THE OX WARBLE PEST

Injury by the ox warble amounting to millions of dollars annually could be reduced to almost nothing if stockmen would practice effective practical methods of control, acording to G. A. Dean, professor of entomology in the Kansas Agricultural college.

The presence of the ox warble is detected by passing the hand over the back of the animal. The warble may be destroyed by putting kerosene, turpentine or mercurial ointment in or on the opening through the skin directly over the grubs. This treatment



The Aberdeen-Angus breed of cattle have been popular with feeders and butchers. When matured and fattened they show form almost always symmetrical and not bunchy or patchy. As beef producers they are hard to equal. The bull shown is an Aberdeen-Angus.

should be given when the grubs appear on the backs of cattle, because if the grubs become tough before being killed they are likely to cause sores.

If the opening through the skin is very small it should be enlarged with a smooth, pointed stick. A machinist's oil can having a slender nozzle furnishes an excellent method of applying the medicine. This treatment may be applied rapidly by running the cattle through a chute, with one man stationed on each side provided with an oil can filled with the medicine.

The cattle should be examined from fifteen to twenty days later, and any grubs that escape the first treatment should be squeezed out and crushed. It is important that any grubs squeezed out should be destroyed, else they will transform into adult flies.

The ox warble is one of the worst enemies of cattle, especially in the grazing sections. It is sometimes called botfly and heelfly and is also often spoken of as a grub.

In general appearance and size the adult fly, like many other botflies, resembles the common honeybee. It is half an inch long, black and covered with yellowish white and reddish brown and black hairs.

In the spring from the latter part of March to the 1st of May the flies appear about the cattle, laying their eggs upon the legs, especially in the region just above the hoof. It is from this habit of placing the eggs near the heels that they get the name of heelfly in the west and southwest.

In 1915 it was estimated that 90 per cent of the cattle in Kansas were infected with warbles. The annual financial loss on damaged hides alone is now estimated for the United States at from $25,000,0000 to $30,000,000.

Corn Experiment Lesson.

In experiments with corn at the Pennsylvania state college during the last few years heavy seed gave a little better field germination and a little better yield than light seed. Seed from ears which germinated quickly gave a slightly better field germination. Seed selected on the stalk germinated better than seed selected at husking time in an outdoor test, for the single year for which the record was kept. Seed selected at husking in three years' trials, for some unaccountable reason, gave the better field germination. The yields were about alike.

Renew the Litter.

Straw, hay, alfalfa, chaff, leaves and cut corn stover all make good litters. Shavings and sawdust are not best because they tend to pack and also hold dampness. Regardless of the kind of litter used, it should be renewed frequently and never allowed to become badly contaminated with droppings.

Following the Lead.

The Mother — Oh, dear! Fighting again, Charlie? Such a terrible black eye! If only you'd follow the lead of the minister's little boy— The Hopeful—I did try to follow his lead, but he led again with his left, and that's how he tiffed me.—Puck.

QUEEREST OF SEA MAMMALS.

The Grotesque Walrus Has a Strong Maternal Instinct.

The walruses, or "sea horses" of the old navigators, are the strangest and most grotesque of all sea mammals. Their large, rugged heads, armed with two long ivory tusks, and their huge swollen bodies, covered with hairless, wrinkled and warty skin, give them a formidable appearance unlike that of any other mammal. They are much larger than most seals, the old males weighing from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds and the females about two-thirds as much.

Walruses have a strongly developed maternal instinct and show great devotion and disregard of their own safety in defending the young. The Eskimos at Cape Vancouver, Bering sea, hunt them in frail skin covered kyaks, using ivory or bone pointed spears and sealskin floats.

Several hunters told me of exciting and dangerous encounters they had experienced with mother walruses. If the young are attacked or even approached the mother does not hesitate to charge furiously. The hunters confess that on such occasions there is no option but to paddle for one's life.

Occasionally an old walrus is unusually vindictive and, after forcing a hunter to take refuge on the ice, will remain patrolling the vicinity for a long time, roaring and menacing the object of her anger. — National Geographic Magazine.

MOST POWERFUL ORGAN.

Famous Old Instrument In St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

The organ of St. Paul's cathedral in London is the most powerful in the world. There is a weight of three tons on the bellows, and some of its giant pipes disappear from view in the recesses of the enormous dome. Some of the smaller pipes are up by the altar, and the rest are either hidden away behind the long row of choir stalls or are seen towering on either side of the choir gates. But all are controlled from a little organ loft in which is scarcely room for anyone beside the organist seated at the keyboard.

There are five rows of keys and two tiers of over 100 ivory handle stops. The organist showed how, by pressing with his thumb one of a row of buttons as he played, whole combinations of stops were pushed out or pushed in. He demonstrated, too, how with the slightest pressure he could transform the sound of the organ from the softest and sweetest of tones to a volume which rolled and seemed to shake the entire building.

The organ is a very ancient one. It was built between the years 1624 and 1700 by one Bernard Schmidt, a celebrated German organ maker, and cost over £2,000. Schmidt was merely responsible for the inside work, the case being supplied by a joiner for just over £339, while the carving on the case cost nearly £110. The organ has since undergone entire reconstruction, but all Schmidt's pipes have been retained and are now doing as good service as when they were made.—London Mail.

RICHMOND AND WRITERS.

The Literary Renown With Which the City Is Associated.

Richmond may be likened to Boston as a literary center. In an article published some years ago in Book News Alice M. Tyler refers to Colonel William Byrd, who founded Richmond in 1733, as "the sprightliest and most genial native American writer before Franklin."

In the time of Chief Justice Marshall Richmond had a considerable group of novelists, historians and essayists, but the great literary name connected with the place is that of Edgar Allan Poe, who spent much of his boyhood in the city and later edited the Southern Literary Messenger. Matthew Fontaine Maury, the great scientist, was at another time editor of the same periodical, as was also John Reuben Thompson, "Poet of the Confederacy," who wrote, among other poems, "Music In Camp" and who translated Gustave Nadaud's poem, "Carcassonne."

Thomas Nelson Page made his home in Richmond for thirty years. Amelie Rives was born there and still maintains her residence in Albemarle county, Va., while among other writers of the present time whose names are connected with the city either by birth or long association are: Mary Johnston, Ellen Glasgow, Marion Harland, Kate Langley Bosher, James Branch Cabell, Edward Peple, dramatist; J. H. Whitty, biographer of Poe, and Colonel W. Gordon McCabe, soldier, historian, essayist and local character. — Julian Street in Collier's Weekly.

"Here is the Answer," in WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

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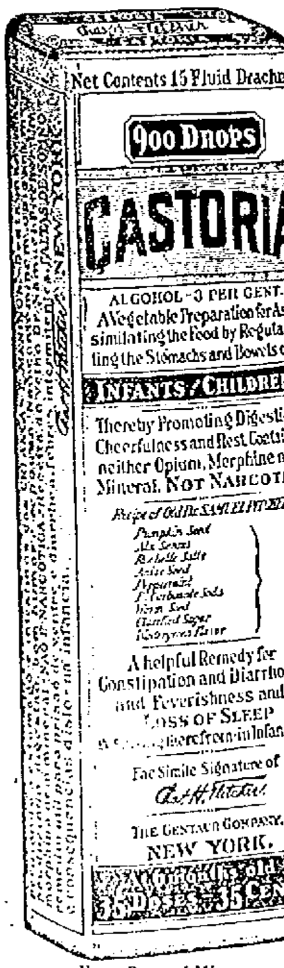
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Mayor Chapman of Portland, Me. refused the use of city hall for the holding of a pacifist meeting to protest against any action by the national administration which might tend toward war with Germany.

First Clubwoman—No; I am not going to the annual dinner. The committee always puts me beside the most uninteresting people. Second Clubwoman—That's just my experience. We were sitting together last year, weren't we?—London Opinion.

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Saturday, March 10, 1917

There are some men in the United States Senate that the country could spare. La Follette, Vardaman & Co., might be sent over to the Kaiser with our compliments.

The people of Oregon demand the resignation of Senator Lane, one of the twelve filibusters, and have notified him that he is a disgrace to the State.

And now the report is that the price of food is coming down in New York. If that be true we may expect a hopeful downward tendency in this vicinity before we are much older.

The twelve Senators who killed the bill for arming the merchant ships are hearing from home and the news is not at all pleasant. In no single State is the action of these twelve men approved. In several instances there has been a loud call for the resignation of those Senators who have misrepresented their State.

His loving constituents in Mississippi have sent Senator Vardaman a forty pound iron cross, with the inscription on it "Lest the Kaiser forget," as a reward for his traitorous action in opposing the ship arming bill. Probably that hint was enough to convince the Senator that his constituents were not well pleased with his action.

There have been 2377 deaths in New York City in the past nine weeks from pneumonia. This is over five hundred more than ever known before in the same time. The health department says there is little indication that the infection is abating and repeats its warning against alcohol as one of the most powerful allies of the pneumonia germ.

According to the official Directory, 1917 edition, there are 17,022,879 Catholics in the United States proper, a gain of 458,770 in the past year. Add to this number the people of that faith in our outlying provinces, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Alaska, the Canal Zone, Guam, Samoa, the Hawaiian Islands, and our new possession the Danish West Indies, and we have a grand total of 25,436,136, about one fourth the whole population.

The President, it is said, will call a special session of Congress not later than June 1st. The organization of the next house is an all important matter to come up first. Neither party can yet safely count on a majority. It has been reported that the organization might be on the bi-partisan plan. That is giving the Democrats the speaker in the person of Champ Clarke, and the Republicans the majority of the committees. It is very doubtful if such a plan will work and in all probability the two parties will have to fight it out, each trying to corral the little body of nondescripts.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters have just given Newport its periodical raking over, claiming that it has not adequate protection from fire and recommending a long list of improvements to be made. These insurance men have been telling us for the last fifty years the same story. They do this largely as an excuse for keeping the rates of insurance up. In all probability Newport does not do all it should as a protection from fire, but nevertheless no city in the country of our size has been freer from fires or has had a smaller fire loss than has Newport. If the insurance companies of the country have had no greater losses elsewhere than they have had in Newport during these many years, they could have declared unlimited dividends.

There will be a special election in Little Compton for Senator on Thursday of this week. This town has a population of about 1300, and yet it has the same representation in the State Senate as the city of Providence.—Providence News.

Rhode Island has a population of less than six hundred thousand, yet it has the same representation in the United States Senate as the State of New York with a population of ten millions. We hear no kick from the Providence papers because of that inequality of representation. If the representation in the United States Senate was based on population Rhode Island would be entitled to one-tenth of one Senator, and the whole of New England would only get one Senator with New York's population as a basis.

One of the biggest demagogues in the United States Senate is La Follette of Wisconsin. He has misrepresented that State for six years and will continue to misrepresent it for six more years. The Republicans of that State had a chance to redeem themselves last fall and would have done so had it not been for the beer manufacturers of Milwaukee. A good man was put up in the State convention against this unreliable person, and would easily have beaten him. But the candidate being a consistent and life long temperance man the beer cohorts rallied their forces and beat him. They then took possession of the Democratic Convention, nominated a man to their liking in that party. Having a man of their choice in each party they took no further interest in the campaign. Beer triumphed and the people of that great State must stand the disgrace of being represented six more years by a person in the type of La Follette.

Plenty of Guns for Merchant Vessels.

The six-pounder rapid fire guns which it is proposed to use in arming many American merchant ships are declared by ordnance men to be ideal weapons for fighting off submarines.

Within a range of 2,500 yards there is no more accurate shooting gun in the Navy, it is asserted, and for rapidity of fire, especially when it is a case of taking quick pot shots at the periscope of an undersea boat, the six-pounder is unexcelled.

Under service conditions 6-pounder naval guns have been fired at a rate of 22 aimed shots a minute, any one of which shots would have pierced a submarine's hull plates through and through at 3000 yards.

The 6-pounder guns are mounted, generally, on chinoline shaped mounts and in naval practice are served by six men to a gun. One man aims and fires, a second man works the breech-lock, a third inserts the cartridge and the remaining three attend to the passing of ammunition.

For close work the guns may be aimed over open sights, but for fine, accurate shooting the 6-pounders are fitted with telescopic sights with cross-hairs. It is with these telescopic sights that shooting of a phenomenal character has been recorded by American Naval gunners.

The 6-pounder, it is said, lends itself especially to merchant ship armament because of the lightness of gun and mount, and this fact makes unnecessary the fitting of heavy strengthening pieces.

It will not take long to train merchant crews it is said, to the proficient use of the 6-pounders.

The 6-inch gun fires a projectile weighing 100 pounds, and the 4-inch guns a projectile weighing 33 pounds. A 4 inch navy gun in actual service has been fired five times so rapidly that all five shots were in the air at the same time. No submarine, it is said, would be safe if she exposed ever so small a part of her hull anywhere within a torpedo range in front of a competently manned 4-inch rifle.

For the larger merchant ships, as for those of the American Line, it will be practicable, it is said, to mount one 6-inch gun forward and one aft, with 6-pounders disposed on either side. For steamships of less size the suggested armament, it is understood, will call for one 4-inch rifle forward and one 4-inch gun aft, both to pivot so as to fire on either side, this battery to be supplemented by one or two 6-pounders in the waist on either side.

For rapid fire work the crew of a six-inch rifle should, according to naval practice, consist of 12 men, and for a four-inch gun of not less than eight men. With ammunition properly disposed a well trained six-inch gun's crew, it is declared, can be depended upon to fire from five to six aimed shots a minute, but a rapid rate of five is not possible of attainment except from continuous practice of an intensive character.

Ordnance men say that the best assurance of protection will come from careful selection of gun's crews, and continuous work at the guns throughout the voyage. The men, it is said, must be constantly at the guns once the ship enters waters where submarines may be expected. There may be no time to call a gun's crew to quarters on sighting a periscope, while every consideration demands that the gun's crews be at their station and ready to fire the instance the periscope shows itself.

Unjust Tax System.

The unfairness of the Democratic revenue bill passed at the recent session of Congress was shown by Congressman Martin B. Madden, of Illinois, in an address which every voter should procure and read. Among many other things, he pointed out that men doing business as a partnership are subject to a tax which an individual, doing the same character and quantity of business need not pay. Said Madden: "Barney Baruch has testified that because of the leak giving information as to the possible issue of a peace note by the President he took advantage of the stock market and made $476,000, not one dollar of which will be taxed under this bill."

Although some of the big appropriation bills failed to pass owing to the Senate filibuster on the last day, Congress managed in the three months' session to appropriate one billion two hundred million dollars. Bills amounting to over five hundred millions failed to get through, but they will undoubtedly be passed at the called session in June. Some of the bills that did pass were Naval $535,000,000, Postoffice $330,000,000, Pensions $160,000,000. Fortifications $51,000,000, Bond issue $150,000,000, Alaska railroad $3,000,000.

Seven and a half inches of snow fell as far south as Memphis, Tenn., last Sunday and the thermometer got down to 20°. It looks as though they had had some winter in the "Sunny South." Floods are now reported in Southern Tennessee, Georgia, and most of the Gulf States. We complain of the weather in this section. But take the year through it will be hard work to find a better climate.

The "silent sentinels" before the White House have already forfeited their right to claim martyrdom. They stand on bags filled with hot bricks furnished every half hour, and they are not allowed to go hungry for a minute. Besides their presence doesn't seem to have been at all embarrassing to the President.

General Assembly.

The resignation of Chief Justice Clarke H. Johnson of the Supreme Court was received by the General Assembly this week, and on Thursday the two houses met in Grand Committee to elect his successor, Associate Justice C. Frank Parkhurst being promoted to be Chief Justice. Next Wednesday there will be another session of the Grand Committee to elect an Associate Justice, and this will probably be a more lively session. It is expected that the Democrats will nominate Judge George T. Brown of the Superior Court for promotion to the higher bench, and the Republicans may unite upon Judge Charles F. Stearns, but there are many candidates in the field. If a Superior Court Judge is promoted, there will have to be still another session of the Grand Committee to fill the ensuing vacancy on that bench.

Aside from this not a great deal of business has been transacted. The House has the annual appropriation bill under discussion, and the contested items have been made a special order for next Tuesday. The usual debate is is expected.

The Legislature has now completed forty days of the sixty for which members can draw pay.

Better Prepare At Once.

In case of war with Germany what could the Kaiser's forces do to us is the question asked. Admiral Peary of Arctic fame, shows how great damage could be done along our entire Coast by German raiders. He says that it would be perfectly practical for a hostile raider or raiders, bringing a dozen aeroplanes each and a few tons of explosives, to creep up closely enough to our coast to bomb Washington and practically destroy it. About a year ago three German steamers, two of them large ocean liners, came into Hampton Roads without the slightest advance news of their coming, slipping past not only the British cruisers but all vessels of our own navy. Under thick weather conditions they could do it again. The smallest of those steamers could have carried a squadron of aeroplanes. Aeroplanes have flown from Newport News to Washington and back, with a passenger, and the air line distance from Newport News to Washington, if laid out in a straight line from Washington, would leave the other end of the line forty miles at sea off Cape Henlopen. Admiral Peary points out that a submarine like the Deutschland could readily bring a squadron of aeroplanes and explosives to some secluded inlet on our coast. "Only the uninformed," says Peary, "are blind to the fact that this country is at present utterly helpless and unprotected against air raids and attacks."

Japan a Commercial Victor.

Speaking of the possibilities of increasing our sales to India of cotton goods, the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce says: "The rising cost of production in England, which supplies nearly all of these goods, makes it possible for Americans to compete in at least some of the qualities that are imported." It has long been the impression that the prize tenet of the Democratic party was that the cost of production cut no figure with American manufacturers in respect to competition with our foreign rivals. Has Dec Pratt's bureau changed its stand on this argument for political reasons, or have four years of first-hand information convinced Redfield and Pratt that Republican logic is sound? Now if the bureau will pursue the subject a little farther it will learn that the cost of production has risen terrifically here during the war. We exported 12,000,000 yards of cotton cloths to the British East Indies in 1913 and 10,000,000 yards in 1916, a decrease of 17 per cent. And as for China, Japan cotton manufacturers have run us out of the market, and are now busy running us out of home territory. That is one of the beauties of tariff-for-revenue.

The Weather.

According to the report of the Weather Observer at Block Island there were but 7 clear days in February, 5 partly cloudy and 16 cloudy; 10 rainy days. The highest temperature for the month was 48° on the 26th, and the lowest 3° on the 13th. The average temperature for the month was 31°. Total rainfall for the month was 2.70 inches, and the snowfall 4.6 inches.

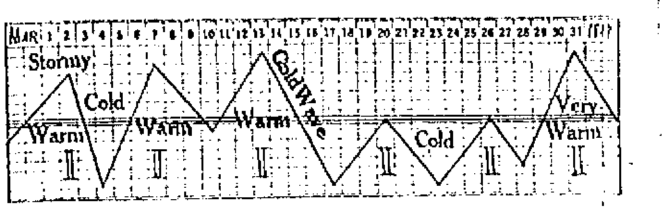
It is said that the new federal "bone-dry" law hits Maine harder than any other state in the Union. The question interesting the people of that state chiefly is: "Does carrying things in a boat come under the head of transportation?"

One reason why coal is high is the fact that the railroads charge $1.70 a ton for hauling coal from the mines to Philadelphia. They carry a ton of freight back for 55 cents. The public pays the price.

"Senator La Follette maintains silence and Stone declines to answer his critics." It is well. When a man has no justification of his acts that he can make it is the best way to keep silent.

England has recently purchased 50,000,000 pounds of tea for its army and navy. England doesn't, at any rate, encourage "grape juice."

WEATHER BULLETIN



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March temperatures will average about normal, but some extremes are expected. Frosts are expected about as far south as is usual for March near the 4th, 17th, 23d and 28th. Warm waves the 2d, 7th, 13th, 20th, 26th and 31st.

Not much precipitation this month. Most precipitation and most severe storms during the five days centering on March 5th, 18th, 24th and 31st. Storms will not be of great force.

Last frosts along the Gulf of Mexico sections are expected not far from March 4th. For other reasons truck gardeners should plant and sow early.

Treble line represents seasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The I indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

Washington, D. C., March 8.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent March 11 to 15, warm wave 10 to 14, cool wave 13 to 17. Temperatures of the week centering on the day this warm wave reaches your section will average above normal and the week will be the warmest of the month. Not much rain that week and the winds will absorb much of the soil moisture south of latitude 40. After this storm is past a severe cold wave is expected and ten days of colder than usual will follow.

Not much rain on this continent during balance of March and, south of latitude 40, particularly where drouth now prevails, the winter grain will be seriously damaged before end of month. Rains that this continent now need are due to go to Europe. Heavy rains are expected in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden and Denmark and in northern parts of Russia, Germany, France and Spain. For the early spring less rains and more favorable cropweather are expected in Austria, Italy and the Balkans.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about March 17 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of March 18, plains sections 19, meridian 90, great lakes and Ohio valleys 20, eastern sections 21, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about March 22. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave.

During the week of this disturbance temperatures will average as low as they did high the week before. Some general precipitation is expected from this storm, but not sufficient for the needs south of latitude 40. A sudden, radical weather event is expected near March 16. It may be only a squall, as the sailors call it, and it may be a tornado. Places it will strike can not now be located. We also expect a similar storm near March 30. These storms usually occur in the central valleys—between Alleganies and Rockies—in the early Spring, and progress northward as the season advances.

A great warm wave is expected near close of March reaching ten days into April. It will probably cause a cropweather drought scare. Before end of this year we expect to demonstrate that it is no longer necessary for farmers to guess at the kind of crop season ahead of them. Our race will soon know more about future cropweather than ever before, and will know how, what and when to plant and sow in accord with the cropweather before them.

As we see it this will increase the average products of the soil by one half; another half can be added by intensified or correct cultivation. Our work is now being directed toward demonstrating that we have found the causes and can forecast the results of our crop season changes to an extent that is valuable. Six months ago we correctly foretold the results of a great drouth in South America that has ruined their crops and greatly damaged that country.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Miss Mary Wilbur has returned from a visit to her aunt, Miss Mary Howard Smith, in New York.

The Ladies' Association of St. Paul's church met with Mrs. John L. Borden on Thursday.

Miss Kate L. Durfee is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Remington of Providence.

The regular meeting of Portsmouth Grange was held at Fair Hall with Worthy Master Jesse I. Durfee presiding. The third and fourth degrees were conferred on two persons, and there were several applications for membership presented during the business session. The lecturer then took charge of the meeting and an interesting topic was presented for discussion. Miss Edna Malone played several piano solos. Refreshments were served. Several guests were present from neighboring granges.

Mr. William Barclay has returned to Glen Farm after a visit to his brother, George Barclay, in Buffalo and to other relatives in New York.

Mrs. Ward, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Gray has returned to her home in Newport.

A party from this town went to Fall River on Tuesday to see Madame Sara Bernhardt at the Academy of Music.

Oakland Lodge I. O. O. F. gave a masquerade ball at Oakland Hall on Thursday evening. Many attractive costumes were displayed, as well as some amusing ones. The entertainment Committee of which Mr. Otto Erhardt is chairman, were in charge of all the arrangements. There was a large attendance.

Miss Alice Murphy has gone to Newport to reside with her aunt Miss Annie Murphy.

Mr. Charles Sewell with Messrs Sidney Smoot, Andrew Durfee, Edward Ruggles, Blanch Corcoran, and Harold Rarry spent the week-end at their homes returning Sunday evening to their duties at Lakeville, Mass., where they are preparing machinery to be moved here.

The St. Mary's Choir Guild held an all-day meeting with Mrs. Everett P. Smith at the St. Mary's rectory on Wednesday with a good attendance.

The lot opposite Oakland hall, which was a part of the estate of the late Edward E. Anthony of Newport, has recently been sold by the heirs to Mr. Manuel Gould of this town. Mr. Gould has also purchased the wood lot adjoining it.

Mrs. Clifton Holman and Miss Caroline D. Anthony, who have been visiting in New York, have returned to their homes in this town.

Mr. Gould Anthony is ill with tonsilitis at his home on East Main road, being under the care of a physician.

Mr. Charles Boyd entertained a large dinner party at his home on the West Main Road on Thursday evening. The young couples were present in costumes and after the dinner they were taken to the Masquerade ball at Oakland hall.

Mrs. Eunice A. Greene has recently had an electric lighting system installed in her home at the foot of Quaker Hill.

Mr. Manual Souza is seriously ill with pneumonia at his home on Dexter street.

Mrs. Frank Paquin is confined to her home by illness, and is under the physician's care. She is suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Mr. Wm. W. Anthony was in Tiverton Wednesday. He was on his way to Westport, but was told that the roads were so blocked with snow that even the mail had not been through in two days.

A total of 556 books were loaned from the Public Library during February. They were: History 16, biography 2, Geography and travel 13, science and art 10, poetry and drama 14, literature and language 14, miscellaneous 12, fiction 475.

Mr. Jethro Harrison Peckham, of this town was elected a delegate from the Narragansett Bay branch of the American Society of Marine Draftsmen to attend the annual convention of the National Society to be held in New London April 20-21. Mr. Peckham is Secretary of the Narragansett Bay Branch.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union held a parlor meeting at the home of the president, Mrs. Eunice A. Greene, Tuesday evening. It was opened by an instrumental solo, "United States of America," by Miss Edna Norbury, followed by a vocal solo, "Shephard of Israel," Mrs. Charles Holman, and a vocal solo, "The songs my mother sang," by Miss Alice Brayton. Rev. A. Edward Kelsey, as it was the annual thank-offering meeting, gave a short address on systematic giving, after which Miss M. Finis Macomber sang "A Prayer." Miss Etta Sherman then called the roll, and each member responded with a verse of Scripture, and gave her offering. Miss Violetta Yeaw sang as a solo, "I was never nearer Heaven in my life." During the social hour which followed, light refreshments were served. The attendance was not so large as usual, because of the deep snow in the cross roads.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Lawton and their two daughters, Louise and Lillian, returned to their home in Westfield, Mass., on Wednesday after spending two weeks with relatives in town.

"Every Man His Own Truck Farmer" is the headline in a metropolitan news paper. It sounds almost as easy as "Every Man His Own Banker."

DEATHS.

In this city, 3d inst., Sarah Ann, wife of Jackson Carter.

At the Newport Hospital, March 5, Emeline A. Garnett, wife of Frow B. Garnett, in her 6[illegible]th year.

In this city, 5th inst., Beatrice, daughter of John and Rosina Strona, aged 11 months.

In this city, 6th inst., Bridget, widow of Benjamin F. Ross, aged 79 years.

In this city, 6th inst., John F. Kelly.

In this city, 7th inst., Elizabeth, widow of John Fisher.

At Copps Hospital, Cambridge, Mass., 4th inst., Albert Caswell Bryer, in his 81st year.

WEEKLY ALMANAC, MARCH 1917.

STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Water Morn	High Water Eve
10 Sat	6 07	5 45	7 56	8 30	8 45
11 Sun	6 05	5 47	9 00	9 04	9 26
12 Mon	6 03	5 48	10 07	9 47	10 05
13 Tues	6 02	5 49	11 14	10 30	10 50
14 Wed	6 00	5 50	morn	11 19	11 45
15 Thur	5 58	5 51	12 20	——	12 17
16 Fri	5 56	5 52	1 21	12 49	1 21

Full Moon Mar. 8 4.58m. Evening
Moon's last qr. Mar. 15 5.39m. Morning
New Moon Mar. 22 11.06m. Evening
First qr. Mar. 30 5.46m. Morning

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding tenements, houses furnished and unfurnished, and farms or sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1857. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal states and Notary Public.

Has a Branch Office open all summer [illegible] for [illegible] Villas and Cottages.

NEWS CONDENSED FOR BUSY READERS

Happenings In Various Parts of New England

Nellie Casey, 6, was killed at Boston when she was struck by a motor hearse.

The lower branch of the New Hampshire legislature refused to repeal the direct primary law.

Military training is to be introduced at Phillips-Andover academy. This was decided upon by the faculty.

While playing in a Boston street Albert H. Bartholdson, 12, was knocked down and killed by an automobile.

Two daughters of John Grant, aged 6 and 4 respectively, were burned to death while alone in their home at Eastport, Me.

Charles F. Smith, 71, editor and part owner of the Lynn Bee until the plant was destroyed by fire in 1899, died at Lynn, Mass.

Professor John E. Russell, 69, died at Williamstown, Mass. He was for twenty-nine years a member of the Williams college faculty.

Jewelry worth $16,000 was recovered as a result of an alleged confession by Nicholas Drogitis, who is in jail at Fitchburg, Mass.

Mrs. Grace A. Wing of Auburn forwarded her resignation as president of the executive board of the Maine Federation of Women's clubs.

Boston's coal famine was broken with the arrival of 70,000 tons in steamers and barges. Stocks of many of the dealers were very low.

Portland, Me., city employes who have been guarding the water supply of Portland and suburban districts were reinforced by deputy sheriffs.

Nelson Garnet, the father of fourteen children, was struck and killed by a train at Carver, Mass. He had been employed as track walker.

Abraham Jacobs, a Boston tailor, was robbed of $150 by two men, who entered his shop and covered him with a pistol. They left him tied to a table.

Matthias J. Nesdale died at Boston of pneumonia. He was one of the prime movers in organizing the Street Carmen's unions in Boston and other cities.

Lloyd Smith, 11, committed suicide by drowning at Machias, Me., after being questioned by his stepfather regarding some spending money.

While smoking a pipe Mrs. Jessie Clapperton of Lowell, Mass., 50, a paralytic, set fire to the bed in which she was lying and was burned to death.

John P. Lindstrom, 77, who lived with his son, Charles Lindstrom, hanged himself at Boston. He had been despondent over the death of his wife.

In the $10,000 breach of promise suit brought by George F. Rich against Mrs. Nellie F. Evans, a nonsuit was entered in the superior court at Boston.

Eugene D. Towler, '17, was appointed secretary to President Hopkins of Dartmouth college, to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Gray Knapp.

The Massachusetts house of representatives went on record as standing behind the president "in his efforts to protect American lives and American honor."

The Cape Cod canal, which had been closed since last November because of a sunken vessel, was reopened to ships drawing not over twenty feet of water.

The New England coast calls upon its pleasure craft for protection against attack. Five hundred armed yachts and motorboats—good for six knots or better—are wanted.

Captain Christopher H. Chase, 65, one of the best known police officials in the state, died at Brockton. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Police association.

Manuel S. Ferrera was sentenced to a term of ten to fifteen years in state prison for the killing of Jose M. Coutinho at Middleboro, Mass., following an argument over a feat of strength.

Dr. Charles Dansereau pleaded not guilty at Woonsocket, R. I., when charged with performing illegal surgery upon Rose Madeau, 20, of Pascoag. He was held for the grand jury in $2500.

Almedo De Angelis, a cobbler, bought a $40,000 brick block at Brattleboro, Vt. De Angelis has conducted a shoe repairing and shining establishment in Brattleboro for the last fourteen years.

The Congregational church at Franklin, N. H., in which Daniel Webster had a pew, was damaged by fire. Early discovery of the flames saved the edifice, which was built originally in 1820.

Eighteen Chinese members of the crew of the British steamship Kansas chanted a prayer of thanksgiving for having escaped attack from U-boats and raiders as the vessel steamed into Boston harbor from the Far East.

The good will, patterns and right to manufacture of the Smith & Anthony Stove company of Wakefield, Mass., were sold to the Barstow Stove company of Providence. The main plant was sold at auction to the George A. Gilby Foundry company of Boston.

WILSON SOUNDS WAR WARNING

Mere Armed Neutrality May Not Last Much Longer

WE MUST STAND TOGETHER

Unity of American Thought and Spirit Needed in Most Critical Stage of Country's History—America Deeply Wronged, but Does Not Wish to Inflict Wrong Upon Others

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson, in his second inaugural address, pointed out that the country was perhaps in the most critical stage in its history. The United States, he says, has been deeply wronged on the seas, but does not wish to inflict wrong on others.

An effort to free ourselves from organized wrong, however, has led the country to armed neutrality and we stand firmly on this just now. It is perfectly apparent, nevertheless, that at any moment we may be drawn into the vortex of the great war itself and the president urges the country to stand together.

With a new consecration to the nation's service, the president, touching on the international crisis, declared there could now be no turning back from the tragical events of the last thirty months which have brought upon Americans a new responsibility as citizens of the world.

The president declared anew that America must stand for peace, for stability of free peoples, national equality in matters of right, that the seas must be free to all, and that the family of nations shall not support any governments not derived from the consent of the governed.

Sounding a solemn warning to the nation against any faction or intrigue to break the harmony and embarrass the spirit of the American people, the president called for an America "united in feeling, in purpose and in its vision of duty, of opportunity and of service."

Electric with the spirit of patriotism, of Americanism, of a new world unity, the speech solemnly suggested that despite the war fires raging and despite the possibility that this nation must take a broader hand still that peace is coming soon.

"The shadows that now lie dark upon our path will soon be dispelled," the president declared. Armed neutrality is our stand he said, yet this may not suffice.

Obliged to Arm Ourselves

"We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and of freedom of action," he declared on this subject.

"We stand firm in armed neutrality since it seems that in no other way can we demonstrate what it is we insist upon and cannot forego."

A hush followed this. Then gravely he continued:

"We may even be drawn on, by circumstances, not by our own purpose or desire, to a more active assertion of our rights as we see them and a more immediate association with the great struggle itself."

Any such step, he assured, however, will be with unselfish purpose—not with any view of conquest or national aggrandizement.

The United States cannot, if it wishes, longer stand apart in isolation—it must regard itself as a world entity, think and act in terms of this world spirit.

Flanked by thousands upon thousands of his countrymen, President Wilson was inducted into his second term.

The spirit of the times harked back to the days of Lincoln. The thrill and solemnity of war was stamped upon the simple, democratic ceremony, though a strain of peace ran through the proceedings, too.

It was just 12:47 o'clock when Wilson kissed the Bible, completing the oath which he had taken twice within two days.

Standing with bared head, he accepted the solemn, serious gift of a nation still at peace, but touched on all sides by the flames of war.

Behind the strains of martial music, behind the patriotic clamor of the throng, behind the pomp and splendor of marching soldiers, marines, civilians, the war note rang clear.

The president himself sounded it saying we might perforce be compelled to take more active part in the great struggle. But, at the same time, he pronounced a new peace doctrine for the whole world.

Arriving at the White House upon returning from the inaugural, the president and his official party tarried for refreshments before proceeding to the reviewing stand. There for more than two hours the chief executive acknowledged the salutes of participants in the pageant in his honor. Last night with his family he watched a display of fireworks which brought the inaugural ceremonies to a close.

For but the fifth time in the history of the United States, a vice president was inaugurated to succeed himself when Thomas W. Marshall subscribed to the oath of office as President Wilson's second in command.

Seven Killed In Hotel Fire

Vancouver, B. C., March 7.—Seven persons were burned to death when the Ocquahalla hotel at Hope, B. C., was destroyed by fire.

Shipping Record Broken

Philadelphia, March 8.—All export records at this port were broken in February with shipments abroad valued at $57,000,000.

FURTHER LIGHT ON SPY PLOTS

Conspiracy Had the Approval of German Foreign Minister

DIRECTED MONEY PAYMENTS

Mexico, Cuba, Philippines and Panama Canal Were Places Where Mysterious Tentacles Reached—Secret Service Men Find That Directions Came From Berlin—Tauscher's Name Figures Prominently

New York, March 9.—Foreign Minister Zimmermann of the German government had complete knowledge of the India revolt plot, through which Dr. Chandra Chaklaborty and Dr. Ernest Sakunna are under arrest here, federal authorities declare.

Both suspects were taken to the Tombs to spend the night when their bail bonds of $25,000 each were suddenly cancelled by their bonding company.

It was said Zimmermann not only had knowledge of the plot's workings, but directed that the money given the plotters be supplied from funds sent here for purposes of intrigue.

Papers found in the office of Wolfe von Igel, German embassy attache, are to be used in the grand jury investigation. Federal agents believe these papers will establish beyond question the connecting link between German plotters' activities and the foreign office in Berlin.

Secret service agents throughout the country are believed to be rapidly closing in on the "master mind" who carried out German plot orders from 76 Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin secret service headquarters.

Revelations to secret service agents here and in Washington indicate that there is fast coming to light a plot which stretched its mysterious tentacles into Mexico, Cuba, the Philippines and wrapped themselves around the Panama canal.

Sensational disclosures are expected soon when a new arrest is made. The identity of the man now under surveillance has not been disclosed, but his arrest is expected to be a profoundly surprising disclosure.

Papers taken from among the effects of the Hindu and German now held in New York revealed to secret service officials code messages from 76 Wilhelmstrasse, and mentioned addresses in Petrograd and Paris, indicating. It is believed, that these addresses, presumably of agents for the Hindu's "nerve pills," were really notations of German agents' headquarters.

A communication signed by Chin, the mysterious Chinaman, who was to have directed a plot in China to smuggle arms and munitions into India, was found among copies of speeches by William J. Bryan, delivered more than two years ago, and extracts from utterances by Senator La Follette, bearing on British rule in India, are believed to be harmless, but they point, it is said, to the almost unbelievable lengths to which native Indians are willing to go to stir up revolt against Great Britain.

It is understood Carranza has made no effort to co-operate with United States agents in frustrating plotters.

The authorities are certain that the task of supplying the munitions for the Indian revolt was that of Captain Tauscher of the German army, who left this country with former Ambassador von Bernstorff.

Tauscher was the official representative in this country of the Krupps. He also stated frankly some time ago that other missions, which he described as "delicate," were entrusted to him.

It is believed that one of these "delicate missions" was to purchase and export arms to various places where they could be of service to Germany. Tauscher admitted that he had sent munitions to Mexico and elsewhere.

Within a year, it was learned, a prominent shipping firm refused a consignment of cartridges which the Krupp agent wished to send to a private person on the island of Java, a Dutch possession. At that time it was openly stated that this material of war was to be trans-shipped to China.

WIRELESS IN MEXICO CITY

Said to Be In Direct Communication With Germany

Washington, March 9.—Information has reached the government from a semi-official source that through a powerful wireless telegraph plant in Mexico City direct communication between the Mexican capital and Germany has been established.

Officials realize that if confirmed this news is of great importance, and an investigation has been ordered. Through connection by Mexico City with the land telegraphs leading into the United States, Germany would be able to secure complete exemption from the censorship which now is imposed upon its communications by the American government at the wireless stations at Sayville and Tuckerton, and by the British and French governments in their control of the Atlantic cables.

Far reaching possibilities thus would be opened for the violation of American neutrality or even the menacing of the national safety in the critical situation existing.

Sea raiders and submarines might be directed, and full information concerning the departure of ships from American ports furnished. German agents in this country might keep in close touch with Berlin, and in case of war even more serious results might follow.

THE DARDANELLES FIASCO

Investigators Blame Kitchener and Early War Council For It

London, March 9.—On the late Lord Kitchener, England's idol, and the early war council was fixed the blame for England's Dardanelles expedition. A special investigating commission, appointed in response to parliamentary inquiries and complaints as to the costly experiment against Turkey, made this report.

"Although the main object of the expedition was not attained," the report concluded, "certain important political advantages were secured by the expedition. Whether these were worth the loss of life and treasure involved must always remain a matter of opinion."

Discussing the responsibility for the step, the report adjudged Kitchener responsible for three weeks' delay in dispatching troops to the Dardanelles, thereby "greatly compromising the probability of success."

The commission held also that Kitchener did not "sufficiently utilize the services of the general staff, resulting in confusion and lack of efficiency."

Censure was expressed at the war council's failure to hold a meeting between March 19 and May 14, 1915.

FOOD CRISIS AT HAND

Carson Admits Grave Danger In German Submarine Blockade

London, March 9.—More drastic restrictions on imports were predicted by First Lord of the Admiralty Carson in a speech at the Aldwych club, in stating "the people's food is really threatened." The cabinet minister took a sharp fling at "amateur strategists."

"Disregard those who are impatient and ready to gamble," he said, referring to suggestions as to use of England's navy. "We cannot afford to gamble with the fleet. If we failed it would mean the end of the British empire.

"I am neither a pessimist nor a coward, but we must face the facts and not allow the people suddenly to be confronted with a situation not anticipated—because remedies conceived in panic lead to revolution. England will fight and endure despite German measures."

DEATH OF ZEPPELIN

Famous Inventor Built German Air Terrors That Bear His Name

London, March 9.—Count Ferdinand Zeppelin died yesterday at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, from pneumonia. He as 78 years old.

Zeppelin became famous at the age of 70 as the builder of the world's first practical dirigible balloon. On his 75th birthday he navigated his twentieth airship to celebrate the occasion. But before he had achieved fame he had devoted a half century of his life, exhausted his personal fortune of $750,000 and sacrificed a brilliant career as a German cavalry leader, in conquering the air.

END COMES SUDDENLY

Guthrie, Ambasador to Japan, Succumbs to Stroke of Apoplexy

Washington, March 9.—George W. Guthrie, American ambassador to Japan since 1913, died suddenly of apoplexy at Tokio.

Only a brief cablegram announcing his death, but giving no details reached the state department. The affairs of the embassy have been taken over by Post Wheeler, the first secretary, who will act as charge until a new ambassador is named.

Turks Are Hard Pressed

London, March 9.—The Turks are being harassed on three sides by forces of the entente allies. British troops operating in Mesopotamia have driven back the Turks until the British cavalry is within eight miles of the southern border of the town of Bagdad. On the other fronts bad weather is keeping the operations down to minor engagements and artillery fighting.

Hogs at $15 a Hundredweight

Pittsburg, March 8.—The $15-a-hundred-pound hog made his inaugural grunt here. During the last fortnight his swineship has been advancing in valuation at the rate of 10 cents or more a day.

Higher Prices For Canned Fruits

New York, March 8.—Prices of canned fruits show advances ranging from 1 to 5 cents a can at retail. Canned vegetables also have responded to the increased demand.

Americans Not Detained

Washington, March 9.—Germany is permitting Americans to leave Belgium freely, Minister Whitlock at Brussels informed the state department.

Yale undergraduates were asked by Professor Abbott, resident coach, to form a naval unit.

Mayor Curley finished the Boston budget for the coming year. The total amount is $25,053,461.05.

After she fell from her highchair into a boiler full of hot water, Rosa Metcovski, 2, died at Quincy, Mass.

The Windsor House, the largest hotel in Gardner, Mass., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

Thomas Brosnan, 15, broke through the ice of the Merrimack river while skating at Lowell, Mass., and was drowned.

UNITED STATES MARINES LAND

Request of Cuban Civil Governor Is Complied With

Santiago, Cuba, March 9.—Four hundred men from American warships have landed and taken control in Santiago by request of Civil Governor Munoz.

The cane fields and the Dulon Sugar mill at San Luis, ten miles north of Santiago, are burning. The people of San Luis are greatly alarmed and have built barricades in the streets, expecting an attack from the rebels.

The Americans were landed from the mine-layer San Francisco, the cruiser Olympia, the gunboat Petrel and the gunboat Machias.

The people of Santiago have regained confidence since the landing of the Americans. There has been no fighting here as a result of the arrival of the American guards.

Heavy fighting is reported in the vicinity of Palma Sorriano. Many civilians are leaving the city to join the constitutionalist army.

END OF FILIBUSTERING

Senate Turns Its Back on Mouldy Rule Over Century Old

Washington, March 9.—After more than one hundred years under rules permitting debate limited only by the physical endurance of senators and the provisions of the constitution, the senate last night, by a vote of 76 to 3, put power in the hands of two-thirds of its members in the future to limit discussion and to say when a vote shall be taken on a pending measure.

Never while the amendment is in the senate rule book can a "little group of wilful men," as President Wilson called those he held responsible for the defeat of the armed neutrality bill, prevent a vote upon a bill before the senate, if two-thirds of their colleagues will otherwise. The organized filibuster, as recognized by the senate, is dead.

Action came unexpectedly after six hours' debate on the new rule, drafted by a bi-partisan committee.

Ten Coast Guard Men Drown

Ocracoke City, Md., March 6.—Ten members of the crew of the coast guard steamer Yamacraw were drowned in attempting to assist the American tanker Louisiana, which grounded on Little Gull shoals off here.

Food Dealers Indicted

New York, March 6.—The federal grand jury which has been investigating the high cost of food and fuel returned three indictments. Bench warrants were issued for the arrest of large dealers.

A jury awarded $150 damages to Miss Flora Ash, who claimed she was hurt by a tack in a piece of blueberry pie that she ate in a Boston restaurant. She brought suit for $300.

Judge Hall of the superior court at Salem, Mass., awarded Max Orenstein $7500 for the loss of his left eye as the result of an assault committed upon him by Joseph Spivak.

Harvard university has accepted the sum of $20,000 from the National Canners' association, annually for three years, to study ptomaine poisoning with special reference to canned goods.

Lucian H. Humphrey of Cambridge, Mass., 20, was found dead upon a street at Bridgeport, Conn. The police theory is that Humphrey was held up for the purpose of robbery, and clubbed to death.

Detectives working on the case, as well as the New Britain, Hartford and state police, agree a woman or her male companion shot and killed Charles Tait as he drove his taxicab along the outskirts of New Britain, Conn.

Mayor Curley of Boston said that he feared a serious situation in the unemployment of labor in New England by next summer, owing to the discharge of help by munition factories on the completion of their contracts with foreign governments.

You Cannot Expect To Have a Clear Complexion

By Constantly Massaging It With So-called Skin Foods or Creams, Often Rancid or Germy.

Substitute Cuticura For One Week

And make Cuticura Soap and Ointment your every-day toilet preparations. They cannot possibly injure the pores. Contrast the purity, fragrance, comfort and convenience of these super-creamy emollients with "beauty fads" so common, tiresome and expensive. A bath with Cuticura Soap and hot water on rising and retiring thoroughly cleanses and stimulates sluggish pores, giving the complexion a fresh healthy glow. If signs of pimples, redness or roughness be present smear them with the Ointment and let it remain five minutes before bathing. Nothing purer, sweeter or more effective for your skin and hair than Cuticura no matter how much you pay for it.

For Free Samples by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 22, Boston." Sold everywhere.

A SOLID BANKING CONNECTION

Is an important factor in every successful business. The Newport Trust Company which has advantages worth your consideration invites your account subject to check.

Travelers' checks issued.

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,

NEWPORT, R. I.

The Salesman

Merchandise sold by telephone can often be ready for shipment to the consignee before you, leaving to visit the same customer, could get out of sight of your own office.

As a rapid, untiring and business producing sales medium, there is nothing equal to the telephone. You may travel "there and back" in a few minutes, distances which it would take days to cover by a personal visit and at a small fraction of the expense.

Unrestricted use of telephone toll service will surely enlarge the scope and possibilities of your business.

Toll rates to distant points will be furnished upon application.

Providence Telephone Co.

Contract Dept. Newport 6011 — 142 Spring Street Newport

Winter Vacations In New England

Invigorating snow and ice sports in the White Mountains and the other wonderful hill regions of New Hampshire and Maine; the thrilling mile-long scoot on bob-sled or toboggan, snow-shoeing, skiing; skating, hockey, curling; ice-boating on mountain lakes.

For booklet describing outdoor winter pastimes in New England, write to Advertising Department, New Haven.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP: you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

With ELECTRICITY: you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the food.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 1955

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on December 27, 1916.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$521,761 15
Overdrafts, unsecured, $201 35		301 45
U. S. Bonds		60,000 00
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		183,873 43
Stock, Option to stock of Federal Reserve Bank		6,000 00
Value of banking house (if unincumbered)		24,000 00
Other Real Estate Owned		2,700 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis	292 25	
Due from approved Reserve Agents in Other Reserve Cities	10,520 19	13,477 74
Due from Banks and Bankers (other than above)		5,585 35
Exchanges for Clearing House		12,000 00
Cash on hand Checks and Other Cash Items	241 02	
Fractional Currency	963 82	1,215 65
Notes of Other National Banks		29,505 10
Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank		80,707 81
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		5,000 00
Total		$950,843 03

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$100,000 00
Surplus fund		65,000 00
Undivided Profits	$45,574 19	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	10,907 77	34,666 42
Circulating Notes		97,700 00
Net amount due to approved reserved agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis	10,578 62	
Net amount due to approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	8,069 21	18,647 83
Due to Banks and Bankers (other than above)	47,449 51	
Dividends unpaid	20 00	
Individual deposits subject to check	440,210 01	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	27,291 88	
Certified checks	71 88	570,517 03
Total		$950,843 03

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

County of Newport, ss:

I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of January, 1917.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

EDWARD A. BROWN,
EDWARD S. PECKHAM,
FREDERICK E. COGGESHALL,
} Directors.

USING FERTILIZERS ON THE GRASS CROP

FERTILIZERS SUPPLY PLANT-FOOD. Fertilizers carry the three plant-food constituents of ammonia phosphoric acid and potash, and sometimes include lime. Fertilizer may be applied directly to the grass crop, or to other crops in the rotation. The effect differs only in degree.

Feeding the Previous Crop.

Wherever a short rotation is followed, that is, grass once in every three or four years, farmers have found it profitable to fertilize grass through the medium of the preceding crop. In Virginia, some growers put an extra amount of fertilizer on the tobacco crop, turn a profit from this through increased yields, and a still further profit from the larger grass crop which follows. Potato farmers in Aroostook county, Maine, carry out the same idea, using from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of fertilizer on potatoes, and but little on the oats and grass crops. Likewise the dairy farmers in Massachusetts and Connecticut have found, in a short rotation, that the cheapest way to get a good grass crop is to fertilize heavily the crops immediately preceding. Experiment station results show that these experiences of practical farmers are supported by the results of scientific tests.

The Pennsylvania experiment station, on some of its rotation plots, seeds down the grass and clover with the wheat crop. The wheat crop is heavily fertilized, the grass crop is not. Over a long period of years the hay crop following the fertilized wheat had yielded nearly a ton higher than the hay crop following unfertilized wheat.

The Ohio experiment station is following a five-year rotation—corn, oats, wheat, grass and clover. The corn, oats and wheat are fertilized; the grass crop is not. As a result of nearly 20 years' work this station has found an increase of 1,250 pounds of clover and 760 pounds of timothy (second year hay) when sown in fertilized wheat as compared with the same seed mixture when sown in unfertilized wheat.

The Virginia experiment station found in one case that 1,000 pounds of complete fertilizer per acre applied to tobacco, increased the succeeding hay crop by more than two tons per acre, and the year following gave a still further increase of 12 bushels in the corn crop.

Profitable Hay.

One of the best ways of getting a large hay crop is to use a liberal amount of plantfood, on the money crops, or the grain crops, in the rotation. This plantfood may be either manure or fertilizers—but should usually include both.

Fall Seeding Without Nurse Crop.

Where grass follows grass, or where a grain crop is not included in the rotation, fertilizer must be applied at the time of seeding down. Use 200 to 800 pounds per acre of a fertilizer analyzing two to three per cent ammonia, eight to ten per cent phosphoric acid, and when possible four to five per cent potash. Clay soils require less potash than loams; sandy and clay soils more nitrogen. This formula furnishes nitrogen enough to start the crop, but leaves no surplus to be lost by leaching. It gets the mineral elements—potash and phosphoric acid—so distributed through the soils as to be of the greatest value, yet it is not so costly as to be prohibitive. Larger quantities must be used, however, when it is expected to keep the field in grass for a number of years.

How and When to Top-Dress.

Just as the grass is turning green in the spring, apply a fertilizer analyzing from six to eight per cent available nitrogen and three to five per cent phosphoric acid and as much potash as can be economically purchased. On muck soils more potash is necessary, and on sandy soils more phosphoric acid.

Amounts Profitable to Apply.

This fertilizer gives the grass a good start, makes it grow rapidly during the season when there is plenty of water available, and gives a worthwhile increase in the crop. If hay is usually worth $10 to $12 a ton in the barn, 200 pounds of the above fertilizer may be used. If it is worth $15 in the barn, 300 pounds gives a higher acre profit. Finally, if the farmer is so located that his hay is worth $18 or over, he can well afford to use 400 to 500 pounds of this fertilizer, and make the hay crop the most profitable crop on his farm. It will then give more dollars for less labor than any other crop which he can produce.

Permanent Mowings.

When land is cropped permanently to grass, yields are usually lower than in rotation mowings. The field becomes rootbound and fertility sometimes becomes so low that the crop is often not worth the cutting. Weeds displace the grasses, and the quality of the crop becomes so poor that it ranks as "stock hay"—not because it is especially good for feeding to stock, but because it has no other possible use. This condition shows a neglect of the fundamental principle underlying quality—that good feeding is necessary for good quality products.

Making Permanent Sods Pay.

Permanent mowings can be kept productive almost indefinitely. The experiences of numbers of farmers, as well as the published records of our experiment stations, demonstrate this. Annual [illegible] with a complete fertil[illegible] of manure is a [illegible]

Steadfast purpose shapes destiny and destroys doubts.

What's In a Name?

Old Gent—What's your name, my little man? The Little Man—They call me "Corns" at school, sir. Old Gent—Good gracious! And why? The Little Man (cheerfully)—'Cause I'm always at the foot of the class, sir.—London Telegraph.

THE WAY TO HAY PROFITS

A perplexing problem of the New England farmer at the present time is how to keep the hay yield up to the standard set by last year's crop. Were all seasons as generous with the rainfall as the one just past, it would seem that the problem would be solved. But rainfall alone does not make the crop, and a super-abundance of it means that while the hay crop is benefited, other crops such as corn and potatoes are suffering. More than water is required to produce grass, and investigation has proven that the large and uniform hay yields, those making a profit for the grower year in and year out, are on the farms of men who have realized that hay production is based on the supply of available plantfood.

Work done by the Massachusetts experiment station along the lines of bettering the New England hay crop, is unusually interesting. The results obtained show a profit for this branch of farming which surpasses average conditions in the ratio of almost three to one.

Increasing Production.

Summarization of these results leads to the conclusion that top dressing with fertilizer in the spring on the old seedings pays excellent dividends on the investment. On one field of nine acres, the average production for ten years was 6,000 pounds, or more than three tons of hay per acre annually. The cost of growing this yield was $20. Twelve dollars of this amount was for manure and fertilizer. William P.



Three Tons Per Acre From Well-Fertilized New York Hay Field. Grown by Marrell Hammond, Rushville, N. Y.

Brooks, director of the station, commenting on this gave it as his opinion "that the nine acres under discussion must have an actual value to an intelligent farmer of at least $350 per acre."

Question Much Discussed.

Whether manure or fertilizer, or both, should be used has been a question much discussed, but this same station has concluded that since practically every farm rotation includes an inter-tilled crop such as corn, the manure should be used on this, and commercial fertilizer depended upon to supply the needed plantfood for the hay lands. The reasons for this are obvious. Manure contains weed seeds, and it is easier to get rid of these in a tilled field than in grass land. Then too, a part of the value of manure is in its humus-making material. To get full value from these humus-forming substances, manure must be mixed with the soil, and not left on the surface to decay. Finally, the increased root growth produced by fertilizer causes the grass to furnish its own humus.

It would not be expected that all crops demand fertilizers of the same analysis, and this is true. Timothy, red top or orchard grass do not require a fertilizer as high in phosphoric acid as does clover or any other legume, but they do require more ammonia. The legumes have the power of obtaining their nitrogen (ammonia) from the air and do not need so much in the form of fertilizers. If timothy is desired, the fertilizer should contain at least 4 per cent to 5 per cent ammonia. In case clover is sown with timothy, a fertilizer high in phosphoric acid and potash brings the clover into greater prominence.

Greatest Net Returns.

For top dressing in the early spring, amounts used vary from 200 to 1,000 pounds per acre. Probably an amount between these figures is the most practical for the average farmer to apply. Good results are often obtained by the use of less, but net returns, up to certain limits, are generally in proportion to the amount of fertilizer used.

It is interesting to note that the record-breaking yields, even in a good hay season such as 1916, were made where fertilization was the heaviest, and where the factors of a sweet soil, and careful attention in general were looked to.

Considering the cost of hay production, it can be readily seen that the one-ton crops are money losers, and the "invest nothing, have nothing" adage in this particular instance at least, comes true; greater profits come only through increased yields, and these come only through liberal plant feeding.

Commercial fertilizers are most effective and most profitable when used as a supplement to good farming practice. If the soil is maintained in good physical condition, if the farm sources of fertility are drawn upon as much as the system of farming will conveniently permit, the use of commercial fertilizers is ordinarily justified and will be found profitable.—Ohio College of Agriculture.

Rev. Stephen M. Andrews, who had been a preacher in churches of the Christian denomination in New England for fifty-four years, died at New Bedford, Mass., at the age of 71.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

TOP-DRESS YOUR GRASS

IF YOU want to grow hay that is tall and rank,
The kind that puts money into the bank,
If you want to drive out the pestiferous weeds,
I'll tell you just what your hay crop needs.
Your grass starts to grow the very first thing,
When the days get warm in the early spring;
But your soil is still cold and cannot impart
The plantfood required to give it a start.

AND though you may have a very good sod,
The grass will be stunted and look downtrod,
And weeds will come in because they can grow
Where your grass doesn't have a ghost of a show.
A top-dressing fertilizer, high grade and strong,
Will start the grass off—make it grow right along.
It then will be stout, and a healthy rich green,
The weeds will depart, no more to be seen.

YOU'LL ask, "Why didn't I do this before?
I've increased my yield by a ton or more."
If you follow with corn, as many folks do.
It will increase the yield of your corn crop, too.
For top-dressing causes the grass roots to grow,
Which adds to the humus, as good farmers know;
It acts like manure—in the very same way,
It will increase you corn crop as well as your hay.

SO TOP-DRESS your meadows and bring up your yields,
You can double your profits and better your fields.
It will thicken your sod, and drive out the weeds;
It's easy to do, and it's what your grass needs.

—BRIGGS.

PROFITS FROM FERTILIZER

Efficiency in using fertilizer on grass, that is, in getting greatest returns for the fertilizer applied, depends very largely upon the following points:

A Good Sod.—It is useless to fertilize weeds, and nearly useless to fertilize those low-growing grasses (June grass, sweet vernal, etc.) which sometimes drive out timothy and red top. It is more profitable to fertilize a productive mowing than one which has "run out." It is usually more profitable to break up and re-seed a weedy meadow than to bring it back by fertilizing, although the latter can be done, and often profitably.

Good Drainage.—Grasses and clovers do better on well-drained than on a wet land. Sedges and other water-loving plants take possession on wet soils, and it seldom pays to fertilize these. However, while the farmer is finding capital for necessary improvements, these wet-land plants can be kept out of the wet meadow by feeding the grass which is already there, and this again at a profit.

Sweet Soil.—Timothy always does better on a sweet soil than on a sour soil, and gives greater returns for the fertilizer applied. Lime, however, should be applied before seeding, or on other crops in the rotation. If used as a top dressing on grass land it is slow acting and relatively expensive.

Early Application.—The best time to apply top dressing is just when the grass turns green in the early spring. It is then that the soil is cold and the plantfood in the soil raw and unavailable. A good start at this time may often win the battle. Three hundred pounds applied early is better than four hundred pounds of fertilizer applied late. The result of application can be seen within 48 hours after the fertilizer is washed into the soil. The color of the grass changes. The sickly yellowish-green color is replaced by a deep, dark, thrifty green. Growth starts. Root growth is stimulated. The plant can use more of the food in the soil than before. Early application leads to highest efficiency.

Even Spreading.—From 200 to 400 pounds per acre is the usual application of a top-dressing fertilizer. This small amount must be evenly spread. Broadcasting by hand is perfectly possible. It is more expensive and not as efficient as machine distribution.

TOP DRESSING POSSIBILITIES. It is possible, by top dressing to bring back every run-down meadow and rough hillside in the country, and this without one dollar labor expense except that of spreading the fertilizer. Results obtained at the Rothamsted station can be duplicated in this country and are being duplicated in increasing measure.

A HAY PARABLE

There was a hay field
That gave a low yield,
And the hay was weedy and poor.
It tried hard to grow
But it hadn't a show,
For plantfood it couldn't procure.

This field so distressed,
Was the next spring top dressed,
With a fertilizer, high-grade and strong,
It quickly started the grass,
Made a heavy, green mass,
That kept growing the whole season long.

The grass being stout,
The weeds were choked out;
The crop increased by a ton or more,
And the grass roots grew,
While the weeds died out too
Making a heavier sod than before.

The following year,
They planted corn here,
On this sod so heavy and tough,
For when grass roots grow,
They make humus, you know,
Which for corn is just the right stuff.

The corn grew fast,
To the very last
On the sod of the old hay field.
So top dressing pays,
In a number of ways
It surely will add to your yield.

WHEN THE TIME COMES

The best methods of soil management are those which make it possible to utilize the nitrogen of the air through legumes and the insoluble plant food of the soil by making it slowly available during the growing season. When it is either impossible or impractical to furnish from these sources sufficient plantfood for crop production, it becomes desirable to make use of an additional amount in commercial form. In the case of virgin soils large crops usually are secured without applying any fertilizing material whatever. But under such treatment the richest lands soon decrease in productiveness. Recourse is then had to clover and farm manure to check decreasing crop yields. However, a time inevitably comes when the resources of the farm are not sufficient to furnish the proper amount of plantfood for most profitable crop production. It is then that the application of commercial fertilizers becomes desirable and necessary, if a permanent system of soil fertility is to be coupled with a profitable type of agriculture.—Ohio College of Agriculture.

TOP-DRESS YOUR FIELDS

There's a way to get double results from your fields
That are seeded to grasses; and with double yields
Larger profits per acre, more money per ton,
Reduction of feed bills and labor are won.

Your grass needs a quick start the very first thing
When the days and the soils start to warm in the spring;
That's the time for top-dressing—the practice that pays
With greater production, better quality hays.

Top-dressing will drive out pestiferous weeds,
By giving the hay crop the start that it needs,
Till the plants are well rooted, the sod thick and strong,
Then the weeds are forced out and the hay's clean and long,
When the crop's ripe for harvest, the yields will surprise,
And convince all your neighbors (if they don't fertilize),
That top-dressing grass is the practice today
That pays large returns to the acre of hay.

—MELVIN RYDER.

Room For Reconciliation.

"We can file a cross bill," explained the lawyer.

"Not too cross," cautioned the wife. "I still love my husband."—Pittsburgh Post.

Corrected.

Mr. Gnaggs—I slept like a log last night. Mrs. Gnaggs—A log? You slept like a whole sawmill.—Chicago News.

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MANURE VALUE OF TOP-DRESSED SOD

DOUBLE GAINS FROM TOP DRESSING. The gain from top dressing the rotation hay field does not stop short with the increased hay crop. Some plantfood is left behind in the roots and stubble. When the sod is plowed under, this plantfood becomes available for the succeeding grain crop, sometimes in quantities sufficient to nearly pay for the fertilizer. The agricultural experiment station of Cornell university top dressed a timothy sod for a three-year period. At the end of this time, the sod was plowed under, and corn grown without further fertilizer treatment. Results are shown below:

Cornell Top-Dressing Tests.

	No Fertilizer. Lbs	Average of Six Plots Fertilized for Initial Crop. Lbs	Average of Six Plots Fertilized for Three Years. Lbs
Yield of hay per acre	2,500	4,600	6,215
Increase due to treatment		1,600	3,215
Increase in following grain crop, bu.		10.5	2.75

This increase of 26 bushels of corn per acre is equal to the average corn crop of the United States, yet it was produced, simply by top dressing a timothy sod. The increase in the hay crop paid for the fertilizer, and left a substantial profit. The gain in the corn crop was all "velvet" except the cost of handling. Nowhere can we get better returns than by fertilizing the grass crop.

Prof. Thomas F. Hunt, formerly of Pennsylvania agricultural experiment station, says regarding the above experiments:

"Even to the hardened investigator, these results come almost as a revelation. It is all so simple. All that was



Test in Hay Field Leaving Strip Without Fertilizer. Note the Difference in Height and Thickness of the Grass.

done was to apply broadcast by hand at the right time from one-tenth to one-fifth of an ounce per square foot of a commercial fertilizer containing the proper proportion of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. If, however, the results which have been given are to be duplicated the greatest care must be taken to have the conditions and methods correct. To obtain best results three things are essential: (1) there must be a proper stand of grass, (2) fertilizers must be applied at the right time, (3) the fertilizers must be of the proper character."

IMPROVING THE GRASS CROP

With one-half of New England farm land in grass and with nine out of every ten farmers raising hay, grass is the most important single crop in the eastern United States. Even as far south as Virginia and Maryland, six out of every ten farmers include this crop somewhere in the rotation, and more than one-tenth of the land is always "in sod."

A better hay crop is the key to more profitable farming. When the hay crop is fertilized it is no longer necessary to feed everything grown on the farm. Often, were all farm products fed on the farm charged up at full market price, it would be found that the resulting manure costs many times its actual worth. Prof. J. S. Cates of the government department of agriculture, says "under the changed economic conditions the old doctrine that everything grown on the farm should be fed there, is fallacious, and quite often costs the farmer a pretty sum. Chemical fertilizers, when prices of the crops grown warrant a liberal application, fully maintain soil fertility. Especially is this true if the crop grown leaves in the soil a considerable residue of organic matter."

More Hay Per Acre.

The acres of the average eastern hay farmer are regrettably low in yield, so low that many crops are actually grown at a loss. These low yields are often caused by allowing the land to stay too long a time in grass. Still more often the farmer neglects to feed the crop and yields become smaller and smaller, since "Something can never be made out of nothing." Yet the late Mr. Clark of Connecticut raised hay crops of five and six tons per acre. He did on one acre as much as some of his neighbors required four acres to accomplish.

Hay in Long Rotations.

Most rotations include two or more years of grass and clover instead of one year. This is desirable. It reduces seed cost, and also furnishes a heavy sod which, turned under, helps maintain the humus of the soil. In this case, top-dressing is necessary after the first year. Such annual top-dressing maintains yields, and also turns a good profit, sometimes an unusually large profit.

Power of a River.

There are more spindles turned in the mills of Lawrence by the power of the Merrimac river than are turned by any other river in any other city in the world. Four hundred acres of mills, employing 40,000 hands, put out 2,000,000 tons of woven fabrics each year.—Exchange.

GROWING CORN PROFITABLY

FIVE CORN PRINCIPLES. Good seed, well-fitted soil, proper planting, frequent, level and shallow cultivation, and abundant well-balanced plantfood, are the five main essentials in successful corn growing. Men, all over the country, who are growing seed and show corn, the boys in the corn growing contests, and farmers who are producing large and profitable yields are practicing these five cardinal principles of successful corn growing. In 1912, Dewey Hanes, an Ohio boy, raised 189 bushels per acre, in 1915 he brought the yield up to 163 bushels, and last year, 1916, a poor corn year, he again won the first prize in Ohio with a yield of 137.5 bushels per acre, thus winning the title, "Champion Corn Grower of Ohio." He also won the title as junior wheat champion in 1916 with a yield of 55 2-3 bushels per acre on five acres. He observes all five principles in growing crops, including the liberal use of suitable fertilizers.

Getting Early Maturity.

To know what fertilizers to apply to corn, it is necessary to know the duties of these three plantfoods. Nitrogen, usually referred to as ammonia, is very largely concerned with the production of stalk growth and giving color to the plant. If you see a short, stunted yellowish or pale green plant, it means that the soil is deficient in ammonia. Phosphoric acid produces a large root growth, aids in forming the ear on the stalk produced by nitrogen, hastens maturing and improves the quality.

It invariably happens that corn will mature from ten days to two weeks earlier on a field well supplied with phosphoric acid than it will on a field deficient in phosphoric acid. This length of time frequently means the difference between soft and mature crops. The third plantfood, potash, is largely concerned in producing a strong stalk, and the transportation of the starch or plantfood digested in the leaf to the various parts of the plant. While the corn plant cannot talk, it has a way of telling us when it is hungry for certain plantfoods. If we bear the preceding facts in mind, and observe our growing corn, we will be able to tell just what plantfoods they require.

What the Corn Needs.

A good corn fertilizer should have from one to three per cent ammonia, eight to twelve per cent phosphoric acid, and two to four per cent potash, unless it is used on a muck soil where from six to ten per cent potash should be used when it can be purchased. If the fertilizer is to be used on a sandy soil, it should have at least two to three per cent ammonia, eight to ten per cent phosphoric acid, and two to four per cent potash. For corn on a clay soil, especially if there has been some live stock manure applied, two per cent ammonia may be adequate along with ten to twelve per cent phosphoric acid and not over one or two per cent potash.

The best results are now being obtained from the use of from 400 to 600 pounds of fertilizer to the acre on corn. The best way to apply the fertilizer is to put on about 100 pounds to the acre with the fertilizer attachment of the corn planter when planting the corn, and all amounts above this through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill or a low-down lime and fertilizer distributor before the corn is planted. If the corn planter has no fertilizer attachment, all the fertilizer may be applied before planting the corn, through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill, or through a low-down lime and fertilizer distributor, being careful to disk it well into the soil before the seed is put into the ground. With present prices for farm products, larger yields are more important than ever before. In fact, rising costs of production make larger yields necessary for profits.

Corn Profit.

The growing of corn is a matter of dollars and cents. The grower has a right to expect a fair return on his money. This can only be secured by fulfilling every one of the five cardinal principles of successful corn growing; viz., Good seed, well fitted soil, proper planting, frequent level and shallow cultivation and abundant well-balanced plantfood.

250 YEARS OF PROFITABLE GRASS

In England there is a park at the famous Rothamsted experiment station, which has been used as a meadow for more than two and one-half centuries, which was used as a hay field at the time of the Revolution, and which was in sod when America was being colonized. This park has been top dressed annually for the last sixty years. At the beginning of this period it was producing about 1¼ tons of hay per acre. Where fertilizers have been used, the average acre yield for 50 years has been in one case 2.7 tons, in another 3.3 tons, and in a third case 4.1 tons, depending upon the amount of top dressing applied. This is really a wonderful accomplishment, and should make those farmers who are content with "mining" instead of farming, with robbing the soil and year after year getting smaller and smaller crops, feel that possibly they are using to the fullest, the opportunities given them.

The Newer Love.

Miss De Style—Does she think very much of that aviator? Miss Gunbusta—Oh, yes. She worships the very ground he flies over.—Life.

Sidney S. Rider, 84, author of several books relating to the early history of Rhode Island, and publisher of Book Notes, died at Providence.

Charles M. Cole,

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Inertia of Bodies.

Lay a visiting card on the tip of the left forefinger and on it place a penny. A quick flick of the card with the right second finger will remove the card without disturbing the coin. Another trick which illustrates the inertia of bodies is to knock away the bottom of a pile of checkers without upsetting the pile. This is effected quite easily with the help of a flat ruler. The remaining checkers are removed successively by a number of smart blows.

A more spectacular and apparently risky trick consists of drawing a newspaper away from under a glass filled with water. Provided, however, that the table is smooth and the paper be pulled away smartly and horizontally there is no danger of the water being spilled.

Primitive Reptiles.

The tuatara, or tuatera, is an almost extinct lizard-like reptile (Sphenodon punctatum), now found only on certain rocky islets in the bay of Plenty, northern New Zealand. It is of great scientific interest for the reason that it is the only surviving representative of the order of prosauria, or primitive reptiles, and is therefore a sort of "living fossil." It was formerly hunted for food, but is now protected by law in New Zealand.

Mineral Wealth of the Country

Ten mines in Arizona paid $21,000,000 in dividends during the past year. Adding Utah, Montana, Nevada and Idaho dividends to those of Arizona we have a total of over $100,000,000 in dividends paid out of the mines of these five western States in a single year.

These are some of the impressive facts brought out by the report of the Geological Survey to Secretary Lane just made. "Never before," said Mr. Lane, "has so large a draft been made on the natural resources of our country as during this year, and never before have the metals been extracted from these ores with less waste or utilized to better advantage in advancing the general prosperity of the country. Even as written in the plain figures of 1916 production the wonderful record of our mines sets forth a degree of national industrial independence only hoped for a few years ago.

"Again copper stands out as the best illustration of how American mines can meet a world demand. The output of nearly 2 billion pounds of the red metal is double that of ten years ago and its value is twice that of the copper produced in 1915. Add to this the facts that in value copper now contends with iron for first place among the metals and that together the amount of these two metals produced last year had a value of more than one billion dollars and we have a measure of what this country can contribute in useful metals.

"The output of zinc from domestic ores increased last year 95,000 tons, which makes a new record for that metal, the total value of spelter from United States ore being 150 million dollars. Lead also shows a large increase, the 75 million dollar output being a gain of more than 50 per cent.

"With all this activity in metal production the coal mines have had to meet a heavy demand, so that the bituminous coal output has now passed the half-billion ton mark, an increase of 12½ per cent over the previous year. Coke production increased 30 per cent and it is gratifying to note that by-product coke made the largest gain, which means a corresponding gain in benzol and other valuable by-products.

"Again the oil wells have given a new record for petroleum yield, the estimate of marketed production of crude petroleum for 1916 being 292 million barrels, or 11 million barrels more than in 1915."

"Another mineral product which furnishes an index of business conditions is cement, the 1916 production of which is estimated to be 5 million barrels in excess of the output of the previous year, while the shipments were even greater. Aggregating 94,500,000 barrels, with the outlook reported as good for the new year."

"The reports received from the Survey's western offices contain most significant mining records. Every western State shows a large increase in yield of metals, Arizona leading with a gain of 100 million dollars over last year, while Utah and Montana together report another 100 million dollar gain. Alaska also had its best year, contributing a total value of more than $50,000,000 this year, or over 50 per cent in excess of any previous year."

"These advance statements not only show that 1916 marks a new advance for the mineral industry of the country, but this remarkable increase promises to be approximately 25 per cent over the 1915 production, so that we may expect the final figures to show a total of three billion dollars."

Washington Gossip.

(Correspondence of the Mercury.)

INDUSTRY VOLUNTEERS

Big American Manufacturer lends aid—William A. Morgan offers to make Shells for Navy at Government's Own Price.

WASHINGTON, March 8—A quiet, sturdy, firm-featured man, just past forty, walked quietly into the office of Secretary Daniels, this week and offered him enough rolled brass at the Government's own terms to supply shell discs for the entire navy. Daniels had never seen the man before. When he was introduced by a Congressman, the Secretary expected him to ask a favor. Instead, he dumped into the Secretary's lap a veritable bonanza, since how to get shells for the big guns has been a question in the Navy department.

The man was William A. Morgan of Buffalo, who controls and directs the largest copper and brass rolling mill in America. He furnishes to Canada ninety per cent of the rolled brass the Dominion buys outside her own domain and to France seventy-five per cent of all she buys outside her borders.

Mr. Morgan is an example of the ability and force of the American business man, that is almost daily being placed at the disposal of this country in the event of war with Germany. He is also an example of American possibilities. Four years ago he was the district representative of Swift and Company, in Buffalo, at a moderate salary. He became interested in a rapidly decaying rolling mill and for six months he gave an hour a day to it. When the war came, he grasped his opportunity and is now worth upward of seven millions.

Mr. Morgan thinks he owes more to Uncle Sam than most men and stands ready to pay his debt. He slipped in and out of Washington before anybody knew it and by the time the reports of his visit got around he was back on the job, in Buffalo.

As the result of his dealings with foreign governments, Morgan has had a chance to make comparisons and he says America will surprise the world when it comes to prompt action. He has sat with the Canadian munitions board for two years and if war comes to the United States, he is expected to be among the leaders of the patriotic industrial forces of the country.

Last Resort

Mr. Tompkins was obliged to stop over night at a small country hotel. He was shown to his room by the one boy the place afforded—a colored lad.

"I am glad there's a rope here in case of fire," commented Mr. Tompkins, as he surveyed the room, "but what's the idea of putting a Bible in the room in such a prominent place?"

"Dat am intended foh use, sah," replied the boy, "in case de fire am too fah advanced for yo' to make yo' escape, sah."—Harper's Magazine.

"It is customary to seal a proposal with a kiss, is it not?"

"It used to be, but nowadays it is considered best to have a witness."—Exchange.

NEW YORK'S CURB BROKERS.

Their Grotesque Hats Show All the Colors of the Rainbow.

The stranger standing on the sidewalk of Broad street watching with amazed interest the gesticulatory antics of the brokers in the street as, with arms uplifted and rapidly wriggled fingers, they telegraph their transactions to watchers in the windows of the neighboring buildings is sure to find his attention fixed next on the riot of color in the brokers' hats.

Men whose garb is otherwise sober enough and who perhaps on wet or sloppy days are wearing rubber boots have on their heads hats or caps in all the colors of the rainbow, separately or in combination. Scattered about in the crowd that fills the street from curb to curb you see head coverings that are conspicuous bright spots of lively color, hats or caps of pink, of blue, of white, of red, of purple or orange, of green or it may be of black and white check.

On a winter day you may see a man wearing a white cotton or linen hat such as is worn in the country or by the seashore in summer, but this is jammed down on the top of a warmer felt hat. You see many knitted golf or skating caps in bright colors, and in these caps you find many color combinations, as a black skating cap with a yellow band, a gray cap with a red band.

And here you may see a man wearing a red felt hat with drooping brim and having a white disk on top of the crown or perhaps one wearing a generously proportioned gray cap of conventional style with visor, but having on its roof a yellow disk.

Why do these busy men wear these fancy hats? the stranger asks. He is told that some wear them because they like the lively colors—a vender moves calmly through all the turmoil with such hats for sale—and other men wear them, the stranger is told, so as to be easy of identification by the men to whom they signal and who signal down to them from the windows of the buildings on either side.—New York Sun.

HOURS OF LABOR.

Hard Work With No Time Limitations the Road to Success.

It seems to be established on purely physiological grounds that eight hours of hard work each day is about all the average person's system will stand and maintain its normal efficiency. This conclusion has been reached after exhaustive and protracted scientific investigation without any regard whatsoever for legislative aspects and based upon the measurements of nervous and muscular exhaustion produced by work.

This eight hour limitation rule, it should be remembered, applies to the average person. But apparently no person has ever risen above mediocrity whose physical condition restricted him to such a limited period of work as one hour out of every three. "It is a noteworthy fact," says a writer in Science, "that with the world's leaders in industry, in finance, in professional life, the duration of the daily task is wholly secondary to its accomplishment. They are limited by no eight hour, ten hour or twelve hour considerations. This indicates why such men become leaders. Laborers may learn a valuable lesson from this fact.

"The greedy employer who saps the energies of those who are the medium by which he gains his wealth is to be condemned no more than is the 'slacker' whose only guiding principles are a minimum of effort and a maximum wage. Moreover, it is trite to say that the obligation rests upon the laborer that rests upon all men, so to use his free hours as to benefit himself, his family and society."

It is the belief of most physicians that few persons are ever injured by hard work alone, either mental or physical.

Alcohol and Marksmanship.

It is stated that experiments made by the Bavarian ministry of war have shown that even a slight amount of alcohol exerts a very unfavorable effect upon rifle shooting. Tests were made with the firing of over 30,000 shots, and it was found that men who had been given forty grams of alcohol or about a pint and a half of beer registered from 3 to 10 per cent fewer hits than those who had taken no intoxicants.

UNDER SIX FLAGS.

Texas In Her Career Has Had Some Exciting Experiences.

Six flags have flown over Texas, including the banners of three foreign powers—France, Spain and Mexico. First came the French flag, which was carried down the Mississippi river to the gulf of Mexico by the intrepid La Salle. Following this was the Spanish emblem, first thrown to the breeze under the direction of the Franciscan priests. Then came in succession the Mexican flag and the Lone Star emblem of the republic of Texas.

The stars and stripes followed the Lone Star, but was supplanted for a time by the stars and bars of the Confederacy.

In the struggle for ascendancy among these various groups it is needless to say that much blood has been spilled and countless tragedies have taken their places on the pages of history.

The history of the republic of Texas is one of the most unique examples of national sovereignty that the world has ever seen.

A province of 30,000 people won independence from a nation of several millions. But these 30,000 were generally men of sturdy Anglo-American stock.

A few years later these same fearless and independent Texans voluntarily gave up their sovereignty to become one of the galaxy of stars under the banner of the United States.—Chicago Journal.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FOR POULTRYMEN.

Here are some good poulterer's mottoes:

Plan your work, then work your plan.

Stop guessing—know.

Do it now.

Trap nest, leg band, keep accounts, records, have system.

Trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle.

The colder the day the more corn feed.

Many holes, many colds.

WORM INFESTED HORSES.

Animals Thus Afflicted Soon Get Out of Condition.

Many horses get out of condition or fail to make gains during the winter months because they are infested with worms. This is especially true of colts. Horses suffering from worms generally have a good appetite, but apparently benefit little from the food eaten.

There may be no symptoms which point conclusively to worms, but this trouble is so common that if the colts and horses are not doing as well as they should for the feed given, a worm remedy may prove of decided value. In treating horses for worms Dr. L. S. Backus of the Missouri College of Agriculture suggests it is well to keep in mind that the drug is meant for the worm rather than the horse and should therefore be given in as concentrated a form as possible. To insure this little or no bulky feed should be fed during the course of treatment, and as the parasites are stupefied by worm remedies rather than killed the animal's bowels should be kept in an active condition so that the stupefied worms may be passed out before they regain their vitality. A well salted bran mash once a day will generally insure such an action.

The following formula is a worm remedy which is also of value as a tonic: Powdered nux vomica, two ounces; powdered gentian root, four ounces; powdered areca nut, six ounces; sodium chloride (common salt), four ounces; arsenious acid, two drams. Mix.

Give a heaping teaspoonful to every 250 pounds weight every morning and evening for about ten days. The medicine may be mixed with ground feed or sprinkled over oats or corn which has been dampened.

NOTE THE BREEDING PENS.

Select Only Thrifty Hens and the Sturdiest Males In the Flock.

The farm flock either improves or deteriorates from year to year according to the attention given to the mating which precedes the laying of the eggs used for hatching, says Better Farming. Now is the time to note the breeding pens for hatching eggs in February. Make the final selections and keep only the strongest, thriftiest hens. To these mate the sturdiest, most lusty, best bodied roosters.

All improved stock returns to the normal or mediocre unless one constantly breeds up and up. There is no standstill. The flock either goes forward or backward in strength. It might as well get better. To insure that requires only a little attention to the mating. Do it now. Pick out your breeding stock and watch the results in the next crop of chicks. No work on the farm will pay better than the few hours spent in mating up the breeding pens.

See that the layers are receiving a good laying ration, supplying plenty of protein, green feed and oyster shell. This is the time to feed the surplus vegetables that are stored away in the cellar. A cabbage head suspended by strings a couple of feet from the floor will be relished by the hens. Be sure you are giving them plenty of exercise.

Clean up the incubator and get it in running order. It might be advisable to run a trial hatch before the season opens.

There is always some new equipment, such as brooders and feed hoppers, and this is the time to order all such supplies.

Have you considered any addition to your poultry yard? A small trial with ducks, geese, turkeys, capons or pigeons may prove profitable.

ORCHARD HINTS.

The soil should be well prepared before trees are planted in a new orchard. Plow it deep with a turning plow; then harrow till there are no clods. Even after doing this it pays to blast holes for the trees.

Experiments have shown that trees in blasted holes grow much faster and bear sooner than trees set where there is hard subsoil for the roots to penetrate.

If blasting is not done it will be advisable to throw out the plowed soil with a shovel at the spot where a tree is to stand and dig deep with a pick, and one should never fail to have the ground loosened deep for pear trees, as their roots grow downward more than any other kinds of trees and often die because of shallow holes.

When the trees are planted their tops should be cut off about one-third the way down. This helps the roots to take hold in the soil, shuts off much of the demand of the tree for elements from the soil and goes far toward insuring the life and the healthfulness of the tree. And this topping ought to be done each year till about the third year.

Absurd.

"My husband has the queerest ideas of economy."

"Indeed!"

"Why, he actually seems to have an idea that I could save money by staying away from bargain sales."—New York American.

SWISS CHEESE STONE.

Material of Which Native Houses In Bermuda Are Built.

When a native of Bermuda decides that he wants to build a house he goes to some quarry where the soft, rich, creamy coral sandstone has been stripped of its thin earth covering and begins sawing. He or some one employed by him, with a long, coarse toothed saw, cuts out blocks of stone measuring about two feet long, one foot wide and six inches thick. As soon as he has quarried enough of these blocks he allows them to stand in the open air for a few weeks to harden, for when first cut they are as full of holes as a Swiss cheese and almost as soft. The hardening period over, the blocks are placed one on top of another to form the walls and one beside another on a supporting framework, overlapping a little at their upper and lower edges, to make the roof.

When the building has been erected the Bermudian covers his outside walls and roof with a thick coat of whitewash, which hides all the cracks and joints and holes in the stone and gives the house a smooth, beautiful finish which is very pleasant to the eye and just as pleasant to the sense of touch. Even the big chimneys, the porches and the fences are built of the same stone.

These white roofs have another important office, for the rain that falls upon them as it runs off is caught and led into cisterns. It is easy to understand how important this is when one learns that there are no streams or wells in Bermuda and that the islanders are thus entirely dependent on these cisterns for their water supply.—Joseph Lauren in St. Nicholas.

YANKEE CURIOSITY.

How Ben Franklin Used to Save Time and Avert Questions.

The Yankee is proverbially inquisitive, and Charles H. Sherrill recalls in "French Memories of Eighteenth Century America" some amused comments reported by the Marquis de Chastellux, which show that the reputation was well deserved more than a century ago.

"He says," declares Chastellux, repeating a traveler's tale, "that the Americans are the most inquisitive people he has ever seen. Their curiosity is pushed almost to impropriety. When he asked his way they only answered, 'You apparently come from Philadelphia.' When almost famished he asked for food. Instead of serving him they said: 'You seem to be in a great hurry. Is there anything new in the north?'

"He also relates that Mr. Franklin (who possessed a sense of humor in addition to that habitual calm which so surprised the Europeans), whenever he was traveling in Connecticut, a section noted for its curiosity, was accustomed on entering an inn to call all the family together and announce in a loud tone: 'I am Benjamin Franklin. I was born in Boston, and I am a printer by trade. I am coming from Philadelphia, and I am going back there at such and such a time. I do not know anything new, and now, my friends, will you tell me what you can give me for supper?'"

Modest Blackmore.

That the author of "Lorna Doone" was one of the best fruit growers in England is brought out by Hildegarde Hawthorne in an article on Blackmore which she contributes to St. Nicholas. Indeed, it was of his fruit that he loved most to talk, according to Miss Hawthorne. Of his writings or of himself at all it was very difficult to get him to say a word, for he was shy and modest to a high degree. If you tried to make him talk about his books he would always slip quickly away to something about peaches or nectarines or plums, or he would ask you to come out to see his garden and wander there happily, pruning shears in hand, pointing out his prize fruits and telling you just what must be done to bring each type to perfection.

All Happens In a Second.

A second is the smallest division of time in general use, and when we consider that in one year there are about 31,558,000 of these periods it would certainly seem as if it was enough for all practical purposes. But, after all, a good deal can happen in a second.

A light wave, for instance, passes through a distance of about 186,000 miles in this length of time. The earth in itself moves in its orbit at a rate of about twenty miles a second.

A tuning fork of the French standard vibrates 870 times per second to produce the note A on the treble staff.

Saving Talk.

"Do you believe in telepathy?"

"You mean," responded Miss Cayenne, "the art of communicating thought without audible speech?"

"Something like that."

"I am not sure whether it could be made to work or not. But I know a number of people who ought to try it."—Washington Star.

Encourages Fine Buildings.

Our city planners might well imitate the example of Buenos Aires, which every year exempts from taxation the most beautiful building erected within the preceding twelvemonth and awards a medal to the architect.—Youth's Companion.

The Stopper.

Lottie—He wore my photograph over his heart, and it stopped the bullet. Tottie—I'm not surprised, darling; it would stop a clock.—London Sketch.

Bad Germ.

One of the most deadly germs which are generated by kissing is the belief that two can live as cheaply as one.—Washington Herald.

Light is light, whoever holds the candlestick.—E. E. Hale.

PROFITABLE SOIL CULTURE

SECRET OF CORN GROWING.

Maintaining a Balance Between Heat, Moisture and Fertility.

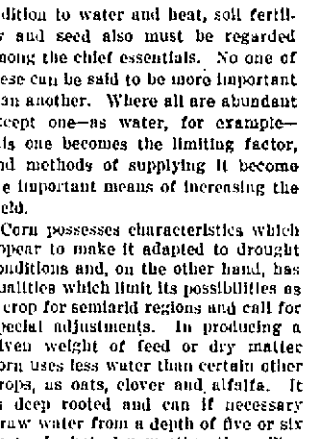
[Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

The secret of successful corn culture is to maintain a proper balance of moisture, heat and fertility. These three factors, together with the nature of the seed, determine yields in all parts of the country.

A change in the supply of one may make a change in another advisable. Thus the moisture requirement varies with the amount of heat available. In addition to water and heat, soil fertility and seed also must be regarded among the chief essentials. No one of these can be said to be more important than another. Where all are abundant except one—as water, for example—this one becomes the limiting factor, and methods of supplying it become the important means of increasing the yield.

Corn possesses characteristics which appear to make it adapted to drought conditions and, on the other hand, has qualities which limit its possibilities as a crop for semiarid regions and call for special adjustments. In producing a given weight of feed or dry matter corn uses less water than certain other crops, as oats, clover and alfalfa. It is deep rooted and can if necessary draw water from a depth of five or six feet. In hot, dry weather the rolling of the blades reduces the loss of water. On the other hand, the heat requirements and peculiar flowering habits of this crop make it less adapted to semiarid regions than other grain or forage crops.

Corn makes its entire growth during the season of highest temperature, growing best when the thermometer registers 80 to 100 degrees F. It cannot grow in early spring or late fall, and its growth is retarded during the summer by cold nights or cool weather. It needs its greatest supply of moisture during the summer weeks when droughts are most likely and when rains are less effective because of losses from evaporation. In other words, the heat requirement of corn prevents growth at times when moisture conditions are likely to be most favorable, while lack of moisture frequently retards growth when heat conditions are most favorable. The problem, therefore, where heat is great and moisture deficient is to store up moisture, and where moisture is plentiful



The corn crop here pictured was a failure because the soil moisture became exhausted just when the plants should have begun to form ears.

and heat deficient so to handle the soil as to prevent moisture from lessening unduly such heat as may be available.

In the case of corn, which differs in this respect from perfect flowering plants, the setting of seed and the filling of the ears are seriously interfered with by summer droughts. Corn has two kinds of flowers—the tassel or pollen bearer and the seed forming or silk bearing flowers. The pollen from one falling on the silk of the other is necessary to the development of grain. Droughty conditions often hasten the shedding of pollen, but delay the appearance of silks, with the result that the pollen is mostly wasted. If fertilization is prevented in this way no amount of later rain can cause kernels to form or make a good grain yield. The corn crop is sometimes injured by hot winds that do less damage to such crops as alfalfa and the grain sorghums. The problem here is by the choice of planting time and the selection of early maturing or late maturing varieties to bring about the double flowering of the corn at times when drought is least liable to interfere with fertilization.

Everything corn gets from the soil is in liquid form, and the crop cannot grow unless the soil contains moisture to spare.

Irrigating Upland.

Where uplands near and overlooking lowlands are irrigated provision should be made for subdrainage or the filtering of the drainage, as the salts in the upland soils will be carried to the lowlands and damage them for agriculture. This has shown quite clearly in research work following the drainage from irrigated uplands.

The Hint That Failed.

Caller (waiting for an invitation)—Two o'clock! I fear I am keeping you from dinner. Hostess—No, no; but I fear we are keeping you from yours.—Boston Transcript.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to

Miss E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1917.

NOTES.

Simon Newton's Autobiography.

The following account of the life of Simon Newton will be interesting to the many descendants and to those who are studying the customs of earlier days. Simon Newton was born in Bristol, R. I. June 25, 1720, son of John and Annio.

A copy of this diary has been presented to the Newport Historical Society by Mr. Simon Newton of Detroit, Mich.

E. M. T.

A true and short account of my past life, with the most remarkable and singular merries of God toward me. I was born in Bristol Rhode Island June 25th, 1720.

When I was about three years of age it pleased God to visit us with a great fire in the month of January, one house took fire and caught the next; they were both burnt to the ground. There was but little saved in one house; all made their escape but myself; I being left alone and hearing a great noise and seeing a light at the window I went to it and was taken from it just before the house fell. This I always viewed as an instance of God's mercy toward me. When I was six or seven years of age it pleased God to give me Faith in prayer and love and fear of God I prayed before I went to sleep.

When eight years old, one day after school was done the great boys went into the water; I looked on some time and at length imagined it was easy to swim; I then stripped off my clothes and dove in over my head but was unable to rise again; I was just drowning when it pleased God to send a young man to my rescue. His name was Benjamin. The water being very clear, he perceived me drowning; he jumped in with his clothes on and seizing me by the hair of my head brought me to the shore where I lay sometime panting for breath, but in half an hour I came to myself and was very thankfull to God for this great mercy.

I now lived as youth of my age generally did excepting that I neither swore or was addicted to liquor for which I desire to be thankful to God.

When I was about 11 or 12 years of age I had a great desire to go to sea but my father having two sons that went with him I could not go then, besides he thought me too young. My desire, however, was still to go to sea, accordingly I shipped myself by my parents consent with one John Lindsy of Bristol. I sailed with him two voyages, nothing happened more than common except I froze my feet in going off the coast, they were very painful to me. I underwent a great deal when they began to thaw, I continued very lame for six weeks. We made these two voyages to the leeward Islands and home in about seven months. I desire to thank God he continued to me Faith in prayer and love and fear to God, for I used to pray before I lay down to sleep. But alas, as I advanced in years I began to live without constant and steady prayer and much without God. Now I had arrived at the age of thirteen years, my father was at home and going to fit out for Surinam and would have me to go with him, accordingly I sailed with him six voyages to one place and enjoyed a great share of health and remained still averse to spirituous liquor, for which I am thankful to God. I used often to go into the water to swim as the weather was hot, one day had liked to have been drowned, for in this River the tide runs very strong. I had stayed in too long and had become very weak. I could not get to the vessel again; the mate was told of it, he jumped overboard after me with his clothes on and being a good swimmer he had just time to save me, one half moment more and I must have been in another world. This is the second time I have been saved from drowning by persons coming to my relief. This mate's name was Benjamin Brook, a Dutchman, he had liked to have been drowned himself for he ran a great risque of his own life to save mine, for the tide ran very strong and had liked to have carried us under a Dutch ship's bottom, there was a boat sent after us and carried us on board; for this deliverance I was very thankful to God. I continued very dull for some time and used to think what would have become of my poor soul if I had been drowned.

In getting home we had a hard storm close in with the land, it blew so hard on shore at S. E. that although we were in a large vessel we could not carry sail to her to clear the land, one sail could not hold so we were forced to lye by, we shipped water very fast but it pleased God to shift the wind, in a few moments more we should have been stove to pieces upon a small Island, but blessed be God we got safe home for which I was thankful to God. We again fitted out and sailed for Surinam and had a very long passage by reason of many calms we came to a good market, this is a pleasant place, to lay the vessel the water is smooth being twenty miles up the river. There were three boys of us, belonging to three different vessels, every day we used to meet and swim together for about half an hour this being a hot climate it was very pleasant, my former fears began to be forgotten in consequence of keeping bad company which is a great sin to young as well as old. One day I would not go in with them I felt as if I must not go and was very dull, the other two boys were swimming one of them was caught by a large fish and came up about ten feet distance and spoke these words, "O Lord I have lost my leg," and never spoke more as he came up close to the vessel, Samuel Howland, cooper, jumped down upon a bundle of hoops that were soaking and caught him by the arm, he was dead as soon as he was brought on deck. His name was John Ruckman, and belonged to Capt. Dea e of Boston. This boy was very wicked and a great swearer, his thigh was bitten off as smooth as if it had been cut with an axe, his leg and half his thigh were carried off by the fish; this gave me a great shock for I looked on it as a great favor and mercy that it was not myself for it would have been just for God to have placed me there in his place; it affected me for some time.

We sailed for home with a large cargo. After getting upon this coast we got in between the east end of Long Island and Block Island we had a most violent storm from S. S. E., night came on and we were in great danger of losing our lives. It pleased God to shift the wind just as we saw the breakers, one moment of time longer if the wind had not shifted we must have perished for we were almost amongst the breakers upon the east end of Block Island. This was a singular mercy and ought never to be forgot. Praise be the Lord who made the winds and the sea and they obey him and know their makers voice. Oh that men would praise the Lord for his great goodness towards them. Again we fitted out for Surinam and we made three voyages more which made up five voyages, nothing remarkable happened; I enjoyed good health, we got home safe in six months. After being at home about a week I found one Capt. John Ingraham in the same supply going to Jamaica with whom I shipped myself as a hand. I was now seventeen years old. We sailed in October, 1738. We arrived at Jamaica after a middling passage. We touched at Kingston and sold a part of one cargo and sailed again for a small place, where we were to load with molasses, called Parcuck Bay towards the west end and the south side of the Island where our Captain was suddenly taken sick and died, our mate then became master, who was a young man and not more than twenty years old. He told me I must go into the boat with two other sailors, one was an Englishman the other a young man not more than twenty years of age, to carry twenty barrels of flour that he had sold. We got the boat ready to sail he told me we had better take a large oar we had on board as we were going so far. I told him I had rather not as it was longer than common and it would lye in the way but he over persuaded me and I took it, little thinking this large oar was to be the means of saving my life. We set sail but had a poor time although flattering weather. After some time we got safe to our Port but not without sinning against God for we fretted and murmured a great deal against the wind and weather that God sent us, often wishing it would blow even to a Hurricane and this is a great sin and too often practised amongst seamen. The Englishman was a great swearer and a drunkard and what I often wondered at, they were both drunk the night we sailed for our vessel. I went to sleep by eight o'clock in the evening so as to wake early for the weather promised well, the wind had shifted to North of the land, we were bound to set sail before day with a favorable wind. We had not sailed far before we ran upon a reef and had liked to have been lost but by the blessing of God we got off but had not sailed much further before the wind arose, it lightened and begun to blow very hard. It dampened my spirits very much and I should have been glad to have put back but seemed as bad to go back as to go forward, there was often a great deal of water in the boat, we kept one hand continually baling as the sea flowed over us very much. We had a great Bay to pass, called Blowfells Bay, as soon as we drew up to the Bay it began to blow harder, in short a perfect hurricane; hereabouts it was when we were going down we sinned so much in fretting against light winds and flattering weather often wishing it to blow a hurricane and saying we should not care; here God's judgement seemed to meet us, and it came into my mind how just it would be in him to make us miserable, we now see nothing but immediate death it blew so hard right off the land we could not look to windward; our boat continually shipped a great deal of water. At length we were forced to keep before the wind and sea to keep above the water as long as we could but the further we got from the land the higher the sea rose so I had but little hopes of saving our lives, the young man said to me, bursting into tears, "Oh if I was but fit to die," in one moment the boat filled and sunk like a stone, she had so much stone ballast. They both came up a little way from my left shoulder and guggled in the water and were gone in an instant and were never heard of more. I found myself sinking, I begged and cryed to God for mercy for one moment and had I ten thousand worlds I would have given them all could I have been ensured but one moment of time I begged for mercy and forgiveness of my sins for Jesus Christ's sake. I was just drowning when I turned my head and saw the oar, just by me, that I was so unwilling to take on board the boat, so I caught the oar and bestrode it and held it with one hand and paddled and steered with the other. I found it buoyed me up very much and more than anyone would have thought.

I now found God was willing I should live a few moments longer which I considered as a great mercy. Just before the boat sank we reckoned we were distant from the land eighteen or twenty miles as we soar upon the waves we could just see the land at a great distance brighten in the east as the sun rose then I said in my heart never more do I expect to see that beautiful sun set. I prayed to my God without ceasing, the wind blew so hard at North I was forced to keep before it and the sea which carried me still farther from the land so that all I could think of was to beg forgiveness of my sins for Christ's sake, expecting every moment would be my last, into his hands I resigned my soul knowing he was able to keep me. I was in constant dread least I should be destroyed by some monstrous shark, these seas being noted for those of the worst sort. God spared me from one moment to another, all things being possible, the greatest or the least danger being the same to him. I knew God made the wind and sea and the ravenous fish, I continued in prayer and had strong faith in God through Christ. Oh Father, God of Heaven and Earth, all things are thine, it is easy for thee to shift this great wind; in an instant I found the wind blew in my face, knowing that when the wind shifted sudden it caused an unsteady sea but knowing God was still the same, he had shifted the wind for me and he could easily order the sea ... true with it; for about half a moment the wind and sea, when it shifted, blew to ... my face ... smother me. I had faith ... for help ... at North; I now kept before the wind and the sea which took me towards the land very fast, the sea ran very high.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

8826. COGGESHALL, TRIPP.—Othniel Tripp married in Newport, July 9, 1751, ——— Coggeshall. Who were the parents of Othniel Tripp, and what is the full name of his wife? Her parentage also desired.—J. A.

8827. COOPER.—Robert Cooper married in 1760 in Newport, R. I., ——— Douglas. Wanted, the parentage of Robert Cooper and his wife ——— Douglas, and her full name. Full marriage date also desired.—D. C.

8828. HAZARD.—Who was Mary, wife of Nicholas Hazard, m. in Newport, in 1762-3? Birth dates of both desired. T. H.

8829. BROOKS.—Thomas Brooks m. in Newport, Nov. 3, 1761, Elizabeth ———. Wanted, her full name and parentage. Was this Thomas Brooks the son of Thomas and Mary, b. Feb. 11, 1733-4.—M. B.

8830. SANDERS—Who were the ancestors of William Sanders, of Westerly, R. I., who married, Nov. 15, 1732 Mary Vars of Isaac and Rebecca? F. D

8831. SIMONS—Would like information concerning Samuel Simons, of Newport, R. I., mentioned in will of his father, Peter Simons, 1767.—S. P.

8832. GIFFORD—Whom did Jonathan Gifford marry, born Mar. 25, 1704? Who were his parents? They were of Dartmouth, Mass.—L. D.

8833. CLARKE—Who were the parents of Rebecca Clarke of Newport, R. I., about 1700? Was she a daughter of William Hiscox? What was her husband's name?—F. G.

8834. CARPENTER—Who were the parents of Jermina Carpenter, the second wife of Peter Carpenter, married Aug. 3, 1775. She died about 1820. —M. C. C.

8835. LANGWORTHY—Who were the parents of Andrew Langworthy, of Newport, R. I.? He died 1680. Whom did he marry? E. C. L.

The A. L. A. Starts Sign Campaign

With a view to eliminating a great many of the danger points on the New England highways and at the same time aiming to safeguard pedestrians and aid the thousands of motorists who traverse these highways in all seasons of the year, the Automobile Legal Association has planned a novel sign campaign on a wide scope.

This campaign has been started after the most careful and exhaustive study of "danger points" on the roads by Chief Engineer Sidney S. von Loesecke, head of the Association's Department of Highways.

At considerable expense, the A. L. A. has had prepared two sets of signs. One has a red background with the word "Danger" painted in white letters to be erected at dangerous curves on the highways and street intersections to warn motorists and pedestrians. The other sign, on the same color scheme, has the word "School" on it. This sign will be placed on roads approaching school houses. Both sets of signs are 8 by 22 inches and they will be given free of charge to any towns in New England provided the towns will erect them.

The roads throughout New England probably possess more dangerous curves and street intersections than any other section of the country. Unfortunately up to the present time, there has been no well-defined system of marking such places. Each community has had its own system of placing signs and as a result many dangerous curves are either without any warning sign whatever or the other extreme is reached and curves that are comparatively wide and clear are marked "Dangerous." Psycology teaches us that if the above method is followed and signs are placed in a haphazard manner, they will fail to associate themselves in one's mind with danger and are thus ineffective.

In its desire to lessen the danger of accidents, the A. L. A., which represents some 15,000 motorists in New England, is prepared to co-operate with town officials who desire these signs. It is suggested that the parents and teachers impress upon children the necessity of using care in crossing or playing upon streets.

NOTICE OF PENDENCY OF THE PETITION OF THE NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY FOR THE PASSAGE OF A BILL ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY' PASSED AT THE MAY SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, A. D. 1884, AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF AND RELATING THERETO."

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned that there is now pending in the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, the petition of the undersigned for the passage of a bill entitled "An Act in Amendment of an act entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the Narragansett Electric Lighting Company,' passed at the May Session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1884, and the several acts in amendment thereof and relating thereto." The purpose of said corporation is general electric lighting, heating and power business and for the transaction of other business connected therewith. Said corporation is established and has an office and place of business in the city of Providence, Rhode Island. Said bill or act authorizes said corporation to exercise the right of eminent domain in the several towns and cities of said State for the purpose of completing or extending any of the lines it may from time to time own, lease or control, by acquiring and taking from time to time such additional lands ... estates and rights in lands ... from time to time ... for ... building or ...

NARRAGANSETT ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY,
By EDWIN A. BARROWS,
President.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW

THE LATEST

OVERLAND

AND

WILLYS-KNIGHT MODELS.

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THERE'S no earthly reason why your home shouldn't be just as attractive as you'd like to have it. The attractiveness part of furniture is more a matter of know how than of dollars and cents. The know how is our job and we have learned it by years of careful study.

A splendid line of Comfy Chairs, specially made for us, each with its own peculiar appeal, and each with a price to please—just think what 'twould add to the attractiveness of your living room. Come try them, there's one that will just fit you.

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FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

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DAVID J. WHITE, Manager,
1005 Turks Head Building,
Providence, R. I.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, February 26th, 1917.

Estate of Lucila Barker.

PETITION in writing is made by Isabel S. Marsh, of Newport, praying for reasons therein stated, that see, or some other suitable person, may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of Lucila Barker, a person of full age, of said Newport, and said petition is received and referred to the nineteenth day of March next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, citation having been served according to law.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Clerk.

The degree team of Rhode Island Lodge of Odd Fellows has been honored by being selected to exemplify the second degree before the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island at its annual session in May.

Dutee W. Flint of Providence has purchased the Fludder property on Old Beach road for Ford headquarters. The salesroom and service station will be established there.

Mr. J. I. Greene, the veteran ticket agent, is spending a few days in New York.

"Meet me at Barney's."

To get the full pleasure of your VICTROLA try some of the new March Records on it.

BARNEY'S Music Store.

140 Thames Street

Do You Want Cash For Your Farm Property?

Farmers & Traders' Bureau,

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Newport, R. I., November 29th, A. D. 1916.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number ... issued out of the Superior Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport on the nineteenth day of August, A. D. 1916, and returnable to the said Court February ... A. D. 1917, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the ... day of June, A. D. 1916 in favor of George F. Lawton of Newport, in said County, plaintiff, and against George W. West, of Jamestown, in said County of Newport, defendant, I have this day at ... minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, George W. West, had on the ... day of July, A. D. 1916, at ... minutes past ... o'clock P. M., (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to a certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said town of Jamestown, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:—

Northerly by land of Charles E. White and Ezekiel L. Brown ... feet; Easterly by Clinton avenue, ... feet; Southerly by a way two rods wide, ... feet, and Westerly by lands of Thomas H. Clarke and others, ... feet, be all of the said boundaries more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff

2-3-10

Newport, R. I., March 3, A. D. 1917.

For good cause the above advertised sale is this day adjourned to Saturday, May 5th, A. D. 1917, at same time and place.

FRANK P. KING,
3-10 Deputy Sheriff

Probate Court of the City of Newport, February 21st, 1917.

Estate of Ellen Donnelly.

JAMES DONNELLY, Administrator of the estate of Ellen Donnelly, late of said Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, which account contains a credit of the sale of real estate, and shows distribution among the heirs-at-law; and the same is received and referred to the twelfth day of March next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
2-24-3w Clerk.

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Many styles for men, women, boys and girls.

Rubbers, Arctics and rubber boots in all sizes, for wet weather.

Let us fill your footwear orders.

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OF ALL KINDS,

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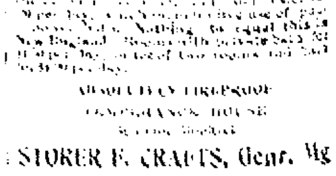
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